The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4786. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Nov. 28 by Ocean Telegraph.

Singular Reports from Paris Concerning Mexico.

The Right of Mexican Colonization Said to have been Conceded to France.

The British Government Still Taking Precautions in Ireland.

Seizure of Arms and Uniforms at Liverpool.

Contradiction of the Rumored Disgrace of Count Bismarck.

MEXICO.

Reported Arrangements Between the United States and France.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Evening.

It is reported that an arrangement has been made between the Governments of France and the United States that a tract of territory in Mexico shall be devoted to French colonization.

It is also stated that an arrangement has been agreed upon that the French bondholders shall not be disturbed in their rights.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Movement of the Government Against the Fenians—Uniforms and Arms Seized.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Noon.

The movement of the Government against the Fenians continues. Another regiment of infantry will go to Belfast immediately.

A box of uniforms and arms has been seized at Liverpool. The box came from the United States.

The *Daily News* denounces the fierce threats of its cotemporaries, and says the rebellion must be suppressed in a soldierly manner.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck Not Disgraced.

Berlin, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The story that Count Bismarck had been disgraced and resigned is officially denied.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Noon.

The market for Cotton is quiet, at yesterday's quotations. Sales to-day, 8,000 bales Middling Uplands, at 14⅛d.

London Money Market.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 28—Noon.

Consols for money opened at 89¼.

Erie Shares	47
Illinois Central Shares	77¼
United States Five-Twenties	70¼

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

The Cretan Insurrection—The Russian Marriage—The Festival in Venice—Rome—Europe Arming—European Alliances—The Polish Question—Mexico—The Alabama Claims and Neutrality Laws—How England Suffered—The Fenians—Sunday Music—Sir John Franklin—Artemus Ward—Mrs. John Wood.

London, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1866.

England, having effectually separated herself from European politics, is merely a spectator of the grand and exciting drama now being played on the Continent. We sit in our private box, enjoy the scene, criticise the actors, applaud or hiss as we feel inclined, and talk our over own private affairs in the intervals of the performance. The Cretan insurrection is played out, and has excited very little interest. From the beginning it was evident that it had been excited by others who hoped to profit by it, and the Prusso-Austrian war lasted through the Summer. The Greek war was chiefly remarkable for its wonderful telegrams. Now that it is over, the Turkish Government is treating its rebels with a mercy and magnanimity worthy of the admiration of Christendom. An amnesty is proclaimed, all are fully pardoned on making their submission, and even the foreign emissaries who came to excite the insurrection are allowed to depart without interference. There is a grand and magnanimous Mussulman for you. No penal servitude for his Fenians. The Cretan Secessionists have only to give up beat and be good boys in future.

The two events that have occupied most type the past week have been the Russian marriage and the Venetian Festival. Each was in its way magnificent. There was a grandeur in the Court and Church ceremonies of the imperial wedding at St. Petersburgh, which ended with the descending snows and the freezing of the Neva, which was dramatic and sublime. You see the vast capital of a vast Empire, a splendid Court, an ancient Church, oriental pomp and military power, a Czar whom millions love as a father, and the flower of Denmark as a bride. It is a poem.

But at the other extremity of Europe, beautiful Venice celebrates her marriage to Italy, in a series of processions, festivals, gondola races, and carnival masquerades, while picturesqueness, color, splendor, and artistic effect have driven our cold English correspondents fairly crazy. The contrast of English and Italian skies, sunshine, and festivities is so striking as to heighten the impression, and the Venetians appear to have done their utmost to charm a vast crowd of visitors, conspicuous among whom were the Americans whom peace and prosperity have let loose upon Europe. The reception of Victor Emmanuel, with a procession on the Grand Canal, was of wonderful magnificence, but clouded by unfavorable weather. But on the race day, with the same display and decorations, there was sunshine and splendor over all.

"The whole canal was one mass of moving boats and brilliant colors. Velvet, silk, satin, rich brocade and flouting muslin, silver and gold, red, yellow, violet, green, crimson and pink—indeed, every known color—combined with the most exquisite taste, met the eye everywhere. Over all the bright sunshine streamed, sparkling on the spangled muslins and gauzes, and flashing from the gilded sides and the moving oars."

It was the revival of a grand mediæval spectacle, such as celebrated the victory of Lepanto; and the correspondent of the *Standard*, from whom I am cribbing, finds as great a contrast in the manners of the people as in the elegance of the festival to our insular fashions. He says:

"I confess that I never go into one of these Venetian throngs without the people rising in my estimation. They are so perfectly quiet and gentle; so entirely free from pushing, larking or vulgarity. When there is a dead stop, every one stands in their places quietly until circulation is again restored. No one is in a hurry, no one pushes, because they have nothing particular to do, and may as well take matters quietly as not. I would far rather go into the worst Venetian crowd, with a lady upon my arm, than I would enter a throng of the most fashionable people in my own country, for even English ladies can push, and I have seen a British dowager clear her way through a throng, towing, as it were, through smaller boats, her daughters in her rear, with a perfect disregard for the toes, dresses and feelings of other people, which would be summarily punished by the ejection of whoever might so offend in the roughest crowd of this country."

Here is a lesson for a country that imagines itself in the van of civilization—a country whose lower classes live in conditions, even in this metropolis, which the leading journal describes as "shocking to humanity, and disgusting and horrifying beyond description," while the upper classes, as described by their own writers, behave every now and then like so many savages. But railways and steamboats, foreign correspondents and travelers must educate and improve the English. Even a visit to Paris mortifies, subdues and finally enlightens and improves the average Briton, and there is no telling what a benefactor is Mr. Cook, who spends his life in organizing cheap continental excursions.

The political situation has not perceptibly changed. The Papal allocutions, on which so many columns of indignation are expended, are but formal protests against things which cannot be helped, but must be condemned. All dispossessed sovereigns protest, but their protests change nothing. Where the Pope will go is still discussed. Will it be to Malta, to Spain, France or Austria, or to America or Jerusalem? Garibaldi and Mazzini have proclaimed their determination to drive him from Italy, but the Italian Government is not of this opinion. It will do much rather than have the Papacy removed from Rome, which, without it, would be twice a ruin. St. Peter's would crumble to decay, and the Eternal City would become, instead of a resort for the world, only an ordinary capital. I judge, therefore, that the Italian Government will do all in its power to protect the Pope at the Vatican.

For the rest, all Europe is arming. Austria is reorganizing State and army, and will expend some millions on breech-loaders. Even Switzerland has ordered 80,000. Such small States as Holland and Belgium, which would not make a mouthful for their big neighbors, are preparing to defend themselves. The King of Denmark actually hopes that Prussia, in accordance with the treaty of Prague, will allow a portion of Schleswig to vote itself back to Denmark.

This Danish business is still a sore subject to England. Only yesterday the *Times*, in alluding to the swallowing up of the two Sicilies, the States of the Church, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and later, Hanover, Hesse, &c., finds no fault with all these spoliations, would probably justify, or at least rejoice at, most of them, but denounces the Danish annexations as atrocious. How worse than the others, except that British honor and prestige suffered rather more?

The nations arm, and there is a strong feeling of fight. It shows itself in France in a bitterness to Prussia and blame to the Emperor, who works steadily to make a more powerful army, and who will not move until he is ready. The Exposition will give time and an excuse.

The alliance of Prussia and Austria, though strongly desired, is always possible, and therefore greatly feared. Austria, acting under the influence of Baron Von Beust as President of the Council, will devote all its energies to the work of harmonization, and of keeping his hold upon Southern Germany. The most probable event of the future is a great war on the Eastern Question, a war for the possession of the mouths of the Danube and Constantinople, in which Russia and Prussia will be opposed to France, Austria, Spain and Italy, and in which England will try to be neutral, but may have to fight for Egypt and the road to India. I do not see that America has any particular interest, except to protect the Yankee colony that has just planted itself on the borders of the promised land, down there by Joppa.

Straws show the way the wind blows. Baron Anselm de Rothschild is not a straw, but the fact that he has left Frankfort and taken up his residence and become naturalized as an Austrian subject at Vienna, may not be destitute of significance. I observe also that the King of Italy has decorated the Austrian Gen. Moering at Venice. The Polish Allocution is looked upon by many as having an important political meaning. There are several indications that in any struggle with Russia, France and Austria would revive the question of Polish nationality, as against both Russia and Prussia. The feeling in England and Ireland in favor of the Poles would also be to some extent calculated upon. But I might occupy a whole letter with rumors and speculations, which are of importance here, but for which you may care very little on the other side of the Atlantic.

It is denied that a commission has been actually appointed to settle the *Alabama* claims; there are commissioners respecting the neutrality laws; but a long article in yesterday's *Standard*, and others in the *Post* and *Times*, show the anxiety now felt in England for the settlement of this question, and prove that the assurances I have given you have been well founded. There is a real anxiety to get out of this difficulty, and to avoid a similar one in future, and the papers that supported Earl Russell through his controversy with Mr. Adams now condemn him. The English are ready to pay the *Alabama* claims, and wish to avoid the risk of retaliation. The friendship of the United States is a necessity, visible even to Earl Derby. It is the condition of the safety of Canada, the defence of Ireland and the existence of British commerce. The whole Fenian question hinges upon it. The anxiety is, therefore, very natural, and there is no concealment about it. "I was wrong about the *Alabama*," says John Bull, "I confess my fault, and am ready to pay the damage; and now let us agree that nothing of the kind shall ever happen again."

You must also consider the forbearance of England, and how much and how patiently she suffered. The *Standard* puts this very clearly:

"The proclamation of the blockade was in itself a declaration of war, international in everything but its object; and the recognition of a state of war by foreign Powers implied the recognition of Southern belligerency. Had that been withheld no British vessel could have been legally captured at sea; and within a few weeks we should have been at war with the Federal Government. Our policy, so far as it was voluntary and effective, was in every respect favorable to the North. The right of the South to diplomatic recognition was at least plausible; but we refused to recognize the South. The obligations of neutrality bound us either to open or close our ports to the prizes of both Powers; it would have been of immense use to the South that we should open them; by closing them we conferred an inestimable advantage on the North, afterward enhanced by limiting the stay of belligerent men-of-war in our harbors. Our sufferance of extreme stretches of belligerent right was long, patient, and most unlike the conduct of any equally powerful neutral under like provocation. Our ready submission to a blockade of dubious validity cost us more than the depredations of the *Alabama* cost the Yankees. In all these respects the North had nothing to complain of, much for which to be grateful. In one respect only was our conduct such as we ourselves should not have borne contentedly at the hands of any foreign Power, great or small. The law of nations allowed belligerents to purchase unarmed vessels in neutral ports, the idea being that they could only be armed in their own. Unarmed vessels were purchased in English ports, and armed with English guns on the high seas; thus neutralizing the Northern blockade, and depriving the North of the advantage to which it was entitled of being able to capture them on their outward voyage. The law was not violated, but it was rendered ineffectual."

What can be said when a man pleads guilty, throws himself on the mercy of the Court, and pleads his past and patient sufferings in mitigation of his guilt?

The time is drawing near for Mr. Stephens to land in Ireland and head the rising promised before Christmas, but I hear of no preparations to welcome him, except those made by the Government, and, well disposed as the Irish are to throw off the English yoke at the first opportunity, I see no reason to believe that they are in any way prepared to cope with the military and police force ready to act against them. The independence of Ireland seems as hopeless, without foreign aid, without the crippling of England by some great naval and military power, as that of one of the American States. The union of England and Ireland, as of the North and South, is a political necessity. There is but one way to Irish independence, and that way is as yet invisible. I have never concealed my sympathy for the Green Island, but the sad truth must be told. Much as the people of Ireland may desire political independence, there is no prospect of its speedy accomplishment—none whatever, so long as England remains at peace with France and America.

Then, Rev. Newman Hall headed a Sabbatarian delegation to beg the Ministers to put a stop to the Sunday bands in the parks, where the Government has not only allowed music on Sunday afternoons, but erected pavilions to shelter the musicians. If the music could not be stopped, they asked that pulpits should be erected for preaching. The Minister was polite, as usual; he would consider; it might be difficult to take away an established privilege, and people might do worse than to assemble in the open air and listen to good music. As for allowing preaching in the parks, if one sect was permitted all must be, and infidels or secularists as well, which might make a little confusion. Each party would demand a pulpit or platform, and the number might be an inconvenience, to say nothing of the noise and confusion. The result will be that the bands will play as usual; and if they were paid to play every fine day at convenient places in this metropolis, the money would be well expended.

The late news from Jamaica has encouraged alike the friends and foes of Gov. Eyre. If an indictment could not be found against Provost-Marshal Ramsay, and if even the negroes cheered his acquittal, what sense in trying Gov. Eyre for saving Jamaica? If there is no justice for black men in Jamaica, so much the more need of showing that there is some in England. There are men living in England who saw shiploads of slaves landed, parceled out, branded, and reembarked for exportation like any other merchandise, from Bristol and Liverpool—if the same men should see Gov. Eyre hanged, to show that England was the country that does equal justice to black and white, it would be a curious fact for some future Froude or Macauley.

London has a statue to Sir John Franklin, the Arctic navigator—a bronze statue, voted by Parliament—which was this week unveiled by Sir John Pakington, first Lord of the Admiralty, in Waterloo-Place, Pall Mall, near the Duke of York's column, and the Crimean memorial.

Heavy rains and high winds for a few days have caused great floods in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and shipwrecks on the coast. The inundations are greater than for years, and the damage very large. Many mills are under water, works stopped, and people drowned out of their homes and thrown out of employment.

The reception of Artemus Ward, at Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday night, was a great affair for what is called the "silly season." The room was crowded, and the Press and literary circles fully represented. People had read the various writings of Artemus, and had inevitably formed their idea of his personal appearance, as the coarse, vulgar, eccentric middle-aged showman of wax figgers, the loving husband of Betsy Jane, and father of twins. When the door opened and there walked upon the stage a slender, hatchet faced youth, in very fashionable evening dress, with every hair combed and curled, looking as if he had crossed the Atlantic in a patent bandbox, there was a loud, long, universal war of laughter. Artemus was a success before a word was spoken. He made jokes, but the great goak was himself. It lasted through the lecture, and at every pause the audience laughed at the droll discrepency between the real and imaginary Artemus.

I am grieved to relate that our beautiful Mrs. John Wood got hissed on her first appearance at the Princess and for a similar reason. She came out as *Miggs*, in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge." Now every Briton has his own idea of *Miggs*, who above all must be as scrawny and ugly as possible, which, as you may possibly be aware, Mrs. John Wood is not, and cannot be by any possibility. So our brave Britons hissed Mrs. Wood for what she can't possibly help—for being round and rollicking, plump and pretty, and anything but their ideal *Miggs*. A Yankee help she might be, and very droll and funny—but not *Miggs*. However, her cousin Vining, the manager, is full of pluck. He rated the sibilants, and runs the piece until he can get another ready. Last year he ran "Never Too Late to Mend" for months, with crowded houses, after a stormy first night, and Mrs. John Wood will make her way, no doubt of it.

Somebody advertises in the *Athenæum*, price one guinea, "a machine to illustrate the great doctrine of the immutability of the mean." I shall not buy such a superfluous piece of machinery. The action of the Government in the case of poor Snyder answers every purpose; but he is to be avenged. Dr. John Scoffern is going to write his life and show up the whole transaction. He knew his whole career from his landing in England until he was laid under what he was accustomed to call "the accursed British sod." He has all his private diaries. The British Government has the legal right to take any invention without paying the inventor a penny. Snyder worked for the Government seven years without receiving a farthing, and but for private benevolence would have been in the workhouse. At last the Government gave a thousand pounds to his creditors; the Liberal Government that was—the Tory Government will give something to his heirs. Still, the "immutability of the mean" has been sufficiently demonstrated without the aid of machinery.

I congratulate the United States Government on the acquisition of that whole Confederate menagerie. The steamers have all been surrendered, the agents at Liverpool are to be paid their advances, Mr. Trenholm gets pardoned, and everything is amicably arranged. Only the *Shenandoah* now remains in litigation, and that case will probably be compromised. If the *Alabama* claimants will consent to deduct from their claim the trifle necessary to pay off the Confederate loan, as now urged upon the Government by the Committee, I do not see but that all parties may square accounts. They have been paying up all sorts of claims and damages in Denmark and Austria. Everybody who has suffered by the war on either side gets compensation, and the English holders of Confederate bonds cannot see why they should not be paid as well as others.

Speaking of steamers, the *Times* thinks the new English *Waterwitch* a match in novelty to any Yankee invention. She is propelled by taking water into her hold and discharging it by means of a powerful engine, from two pipes near the water-line on each side. By changing the direction of these pipes she can stop, back, whirl round, or be steered in any direction without stopping the engine. She is a sort of water rocket, and her speed is equal to a propeller of the same power. I have long believed that taking water in at the bows of the boat and expelling it as low as possible at the stern, would be one of the best means of propulsion. The discharge of the water at or above the water-line, seems to be a mistake in engineering.

You have heard, perhaps, that an American company is engaged in laying down, or putting up telegraph wires in China, connecting Pekin with Hong Kong and intermediate cities of the Central Flowery Kingdom. The Tycoon is really dead. He wishes to be affectionately remembered to his American friends who were so kind to Tommy. Five grandees, out of so many who petitioned for the honor, were permitted to go by the "happy dispatch"—a cross-cut route—to attend his Majesty.

MONADNOCK.

THE WEST INDIES.

Movements of Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell—Purchase of Monitors by Spain—Political Arrests—Cuban Journalism—Amusements—Arrival of the Winooski.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

Gen. Sherman returned on Thursday afternoon from his trip to the country and Matanzas. As I informed you in my last, he left here on Wednesday morning by the Guines Railroad, to visit the plantations of Mr. Aldama, arriving there at about 9 o'clock in the forenoon. He was accompanied by his Aid, Col. Audenried; Commodore Alden, of the *Susquehanna*; Dr. Lyon and Midshipmen Hane and Burwell, besides several prominent citizens. During the day the party amused themselves by riding and driving in the vicinity, many planters presenting themselves to pay their respects to the General. The following morning they took the cars for Matanzas, visiting the world-renowned Caves of Bellamar, the Valley of the Yumurri, and the Lyceum buildings. After partaking of an elegant repast at the Leon de Oro Hotel, they took the cars for Havana.

A committee of the members of the Liceo Club was in waiting to pay their respects to the General, who, as the train was about starting, could only express his thanks for their kind invitation to remain that day among them, as the train was near starting. After their return here the entire party drove about town awhile, and then returned on board to receive the members of the Aldama family, who have been very anxious to make the General's stay among us agreeable. Yesterday they all breakfasted on board, Mr. Pesser, the President of the Regla Warehouses and Matanzas Railroad, being a guest of the General's. Afterward they paid a visit to the Regla Warehouses, capable of holding 3,000,000 boxes of sugar, and then crossed on the ferry-boat to Havana to inspect Mr. Susini's large cigarette manufactory, the Honrades.

The double-ender *Winooski*, Capt. Cooper, arrived this morning from Key West.

The report about the acquisition of two Monitors by the Spanish Government has been denied by some of the American papers. By the last steamer from Spain positive information has been received that two Monitors have been purchased. The *Epoca* says that a very powerful double turreted Monitor is hourly expected in Havana, having recently been purchased by the Captain-General of the Island. According to the description given us it must be a splendid war vessel, mounting guns of great range and heavy calibre. Another vessel of the same class is now on its way to Spain, and will report in Cadiz. The frigate *Tetuan* will then sail for Rio Janeiro to await the result of the mediation of England and France in our troubles with Chili. So far no Monitor has made its appearance.

Our hot-blooded Cubans have been so excited upon the arrival of Gen. Sherman, that in some cases their feelings have run away with their reason. During the review on Wednesday a crowd congregated shouting "Vive le Gen. Sherman!" and not one word for the Queen or the Captain-General, which was conclusive evidence that there could not have been many admirers of the latter two personages in the party. One young man, who is accused of having shouted "Viva la Republica!" soon after found himself an inmate of the jail, where he will remain until his trial for using seditious and revolutionary language. A great deal of sympathy is felt for the unfortunate young man who forgot one must not thrust his head in the lion's jaws.

Another political arrest has taken place at Matanzas, the person being one of our most educated and best writers for the Press, Mr. J. B. de Luna, the Matanzas correspondent of the Havana *Siglo*, the organ of the Creole party. The nature of his offence has not yet transpired, although I have been informed that some revolutionary documents were found in his possession. The *Siglo* of yesterday, in its leading article about Mexican affairs, says:

"Are Gen. Sherman and Minister Campbell going to Vera Cruz to assist Juarez in case of necessity, and give the Emperor tacitly to understand that he must leave the Mexican Territory? We doubt it; and rather believe according to trustworthy information in our possession, that their departure has been delayed in order that the entrance of the American legation and the taking of Vera Cruz should occur at the same time."

This is very strange and forcible language for a Havana paper, and I am astonished that it was permitted to insert the paragraph. Another extract from one of our Cuban papers is more in accordance with the old-fashioned habits and customs of those countries where religious and personal intolerance have held powerful sway. The *Fanal*, published at Puerto Principe, has an article in which it says: "The cigar-maker, tailor, and all other tradesmen, should not read or know anything, except what belongs to their respective professions." The *Epoca* very properly took the matter up, and gives its cotemporary some very useful information, which may be of some use to the editor of the *Fanal*, who might have occupied a very high position in Spain or Italy some 500 years back, and cites J. E. Hartzembusch, (one of the best Spanish authors, who was a joiner by trade,) Andy Johnson, Robt. Stephenson and Benjamin Franklin, to show what an artisan may do.

Our opera-loving public is very much disgusted at the action of the present company, who promise and announce one opera and then give another, or else no performance at all, as has been the case this week. The large troupe under the directorship of Anibale Biachi will arrive here about the first of January. The City of Mexico papers, where the company is now performing, praise it very highly. In the meantime we shall have to content ourselves with the performing dogs and monkeys at Chiarini's and a company of Arabs who have just arrived from Europe, whence they bring a high reputation as acrobats.

Brig.-Gen. Griffin, of the United States army, arrived here yesterday by the steamer *Cuba* from Baltimore, on his way to New-Orleans. He will have a command on the Rio Grande under Gen. Sheridan.

QUASIMODO.

Assessment of Real Estate Belonging to Railroads—Interesting Law Case.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Litigation has been pending for some time between the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company and the authorities in the towns of Evans and Hamburgh, in relation to the assessment of taxes upon the real estate of the Company situated in said towns.

Actions were brought in the Superior Court of Buffalo to recover back taxes levied on and collected from the Company for the year 1865 in the two towns, amounting to about $700, and judgments were rendered in favor of the Company. After the assessment rolls in Evans and Hamburgh were made out for the year 1866, the Company sought to reverse the decision and action of the Assessor and avoid the payment of their taxes, resorting to writs of *certiorari* which brought the assessment rolls before the General Term of the Supreme Court for review. The matter was argued and decided last week.

There are two questions involved of importance not only in this locality, but in every town in the State in which a railroad corporation has any real estate.

First—Shall not real estate be assessed against the Company, and the tax levied and collected the same as against a resident of the town upon his real estate situated therein; or shall the same be assessed as "lands of non-residents" except in the town or ward in which is situated the principal office for transacting the business of the Company?

Second—What shall be the basis of valuation of said real estate? Shall it be the value of the land the same as the land adjoining, and from which it was taken as farming land disconnected with the rest of the track from the value of the superstructure thereon, or shall it be the value of that portion of the track or real estate in said town with the superstructure taken in connection with the rest of the road for the purpose to which it is devoted?

It has been the uniform practice throughout the State to assess railroad lands in the towns where they are situated, as resident lands, and the Supreme Court at the last General Term held that to be correct, and affirmed an assessment roll so made up. The Superior Court of Buffalo, at a special term, has held the contrary. The *Express* says: "We understand the cases are on the way to the Court of Appeals, and the Board of Supervisors, at its recent session, appointed a Committee to see that proper legislation was had, if needed, to remove all doubt as to the manner of making such assessments hereafter."

The Fenian Excitement Increasing—Active Military Preparations.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The news of the outbreak in Ireland created great excitement among Fenians here. The *Express* of this evening says: "It is understood there is a full brigade in this city now, all ready for immediate movement. The men meet for drill every night by companies, at their rooms, or in the fields adjoining the city. Reviews are held at Uniontown on a large scale. It is estimated that the infantry branch numbers between fifteen hundred and twenty-five hundred men, the most of whom are familiar with the manual of arms as taught in the American service. One battery of artillery is said to be fully organized and ready to take the field as soon as any movement is inaugurated. The want of this effective branch was severely felt by the leaders during the raid last June. The agitation among the Fenians on the street to-day is intense, and it is very evident that some extraordinary movement is on the *tapis* for this evening, and meetings will undoubtedly be held in their circles. Though their intentions are involved in the deepest secrecy, they evidently mean work, and there is no telling what a day may bring forth."

Steamboat Collision and Loss of Life on the St. Clair River.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The *Courier* of this morning publishes the statement of the Captain of the steamer *Lac La Belle*, which was sunk in the St. Clair River, and of the Captain of the steamer *Milwaukee*, collided with her, and remarks that from these statements, hastily taken, it is impossible to place the responsibility for this melancholy accident, by which life has been lost and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. It is stated that there was plenty of sea room, and no reasonable cause or excuse to account for the disaster, which will doubtless be the subject of a legal investigation.

Railroad Accident.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The mail train which left here at 1 o'clock P. M., yesterday ran off the track near Sycamore. Mr. Schermerhorn, an express messenger, was injured but not seriously. None of the passengers were injured.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Albany, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

An unknown man was found this morning on the Central Railroad track, literally cut to pieces. A Bible was found near his remains with the name of John Connolly marked upon it; also, a paper with the words, "Angola, Erie County, N. Y."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Shipment of Specie and Bullion to China—Fire in San Francisco—Flour for England—Libel Suit—Mining Stocks.

San Francisco, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Pacific* arrived this morning from Portland, Oregon, with $144,000 in treasure.

The British ship *Peris*, for Hong Kong, takes $19,156 in silver bars, in addition to the amount of treasure before reported for China by that vessel.

Dyer's extensive soap factory, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $20,000.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The next steamer takes hence 500 bbls. of flour for New-York, *via* Panama, an order having been received for the finest grades, for shipment to England. The message was transmitted by cable and overland telegraph and the order filled and advices returned to the sender of the order the same day by telegraph.

Gaston Dartois has commenced a suit against the *Alta California* newspaper for $27,000 damages for alleged libel in regard to the seizure of the brig *Basco*, by Dartois and party, for which the plaintiff was designated as a "pirate and robber."

Mining quotations: Savage, $1,980; Yellow Jacket, $960; Chollar, $236; Ophir, $190; Belcher, $116; Imperial, $117½.

Exportation of Flour—Arms and Munitions for the Liberals—Shipment of Bullion.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The bark *Carl Ludwig* has been chartered to load flour for Rio.

A letter dated Atlata, October 31, says that the bark *Keoka* succeeded in landing a cargo of arms and munitions of war for the Liberals at that place. She went from thence to the Colorado River, and took on board 17,000 muskets and the Hungerford party, and cleared for Libertad, but having no chart, put into La Paz, where, learning that the Liberals had no money to pay the charter, and had determined to seize the vessel without paying, the Captain of the *Keoka* put back to San Francisco.

During the past week Wells, Fargo & Co. have shipped from their Virginia and Gold Hill offices assayed bullion valued at $338,444.

ILLINOIS.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission—The Chicago Tunnel—Woodward's Minstrel Show—State Claim Against the United States—A Detective After Swindlers.

Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission have formed an Association in this city, to procure help for destitute colored families in Western cities. They appeal to the farmers of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to take these families on their farms.

All the daily papers of this city suspend publication to-morrow, (Thanksgiving Day.)

The Board of Public Works announce to-day that the Lake Tunnel will not be ready for use for three months on account of other work to be done on it.

An evening paper to-day calls for the suppression of a male and female minstrel show, at the Academy of Music, on Washington-street, on account of its obscenity. John Woodward is its manager.

Gov. Oglesby is getting into shape a claim of $139,000, which Illinois has against the United States.

W. E. Hall, a New-York detective, is in Chicago, on the track of David Burdell, of a firm of swindlers known as G. B. Collins & Co. Their headquarters are in Cincinnati. They swindled a firm of brokers in New-York out of $50,000. Burdell has been tracked from Cincinnati to Louisville, Indianapolis and Davenport, and is believed now to be in Chicago. He was formerly a clerk in the Broadway National Bank. Collins & Co, have made several hundreds of thousands of dollars by their operations.

MISSOURI.

Improvement of the Mississippi Navigation—Personal—Receipts of Gold—Markets.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

In view of the completion of the survey of the Mississippi Rapids by Gen. Wilson, and probably the recommendation by him of the construction of a canal around them, as being the best means of improving the navigation of the Mississippi, the Merchants' Exchange of this City adopted a series of resolutions calling all the citizens of States bordering on the Mississippi River who are interested in the River commerce, to meet in convention in this City in January next, to take steps to bring the matter speedily before Congress. The resolution also provides for a committee of merchants to wait on Gen. Wilson and represent to him the advantages of a canal over all other improvements.

Gen. Mitchell, of New-Mexico, is *en route* to Washington, where he will spend the Winter.

F. W. Tippon, United States Senator elect from Nebraska, passed through here yesterday *en route* for Washington.

It is estimated that from twelve to fifteen millions of gold dust reached St. Joseph this year from Montana, Idaho, and other mining districts.

Flour firmer and unchanged. Of low grades there is a larger supply and heavy drag. Choice is scarce and firm. Wheat higher; $1 90@$2 29 for fair to choice; Spring, $2 25@$2 75; good prime Fall, $2 60 @$2 68. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats advanced to 54c.@58c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky flat at $2 30. Hogs, 6c.@6½c. for heavy.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston Fusileers to Visit New-York—Death of Rev. Sylvester Holmes.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Boston Fusileers have voted to visit New-York as the guests of the Seventy-first regiment, and a committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the same.

Rev. Sylvester Holmes, a leading divine in the Orthodox Congregational body, died at New-Bedford yesterday, at the age of seventy-seven.

There was never known to be such a number of Thanksgiving balls as are announced to take place this evening.

The city is very gay, and all the places of amusement are crammed at every performance.

Accident to the Steamer Nightingale.

Holmes' Hole, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Arrived, steamer *Nightingale*, Breaker, from New-York for Boston.

She was towed in by the steamer *George Appold*, this morning, with her shaft broken.

RHODE ISLAND.

Sentence of a Murderer—Man Killed on on a Railroad Track.

Providence, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, Robert Crowe, convicted of murder on the High Seas, was sentenced to be hung Friday, March 1, 1867. As Rhode Island abolished capital punishment many years ago, this sentence may be carried into effect at Fort Adams or Dutch Island, territory under exclusive United States jurisdiction.

Henry H. Wightman, a deaf man, was killed near East Greenwich last evening, while walking on the railroad track.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Thanksgiving Day—Probable Repeal of the Usury Laws.

Columbia, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Legislature has adjourned until Friday in deference to the President's Thanksgiving Proclamation. The Usury Laws will certainly be repealed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Election of a United States Senator.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Legislature to-day, after four ballotings, elected for United States Senator, M. E. Manley, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of the State under the Southern Confederacy; an original Secessionist, and still a States Rights advocate.

John Pool, the present incumbent, received 41 votes on the last ballot, and Wm. N. H. Smith received 27 votes.

THE RIO GRANDE BORDER.

Later from Matamoras—Gen. Sedgwick Has Not Crossed the River—He Visits Escobedo—The Fair.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Our dispatches from this point yesterday furnished intelligence from the Rio Grande as late as the 23d inst., one day later than that of the Galveston dispatches telegraphed from New-York to-day.

The report that Gen. Sedgwick had crossed troops and taken possession of Matamoras, is evidently a canard. Gen. Sedgwick had paid an unofficial visit to Escobedo, who is investing Matamoras.

This city is still thronged with immense crowds who come to witness the fair. A meeting is to be held to-night of enthusiastic citizens who propose to make the annual fair a perpetual institution among us.

LOUISIANA.

Preparations for Next Year's Crops—Politics Dull.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Earnest preparations are making to raise crops of cotton and sugar next year, notwithstanding past disappointments. The political opinions and measures are lost sight of. A few demagogues and habitual politicians alone keep such subjects alive; the masses think only of work and improvement.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of the Santiago de Cuba—Visitors at the Fort—Observing Thanksgiving—The Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Change of Name.

Fortress Monroe, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba* arrived this morning from New-York, and took on board the passengers and freight of the disabled steamship *San Francisco*, which put in here several days ago, and sailed for Greytown this afternoon. The *San Francisco* sailed for New-York to-night.

Clement C. Clay and wife came here this morning from Baltimore, to make a Thanksgiving visit to Davis' family. The length of their stay is not known, but it is said they leave for the South Friday.

Thanksgiving will be observed appropriately to-morrow. A sermon will be preached by Post Chaplain Chevers, and a review of the troops will take place. A match game of base-ball between two clubs will be played in the afternoon.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was in session to-day in Norfolk, and concurred in the recommendations of the General Conference respecting the change of the name of the church, whereby the word "South" is dropped, and in the question of admission of the lay representation into the Council of the annual and General Conferences. The Conference adjourns to-morrow.

Among the *San Francisco's* passengers was this afternoon found and arrested Edward Nevins, late confidential clerk of Abram Hooley & Co., merchants, of New-York. He is charged with embezzling $5,000 of his employers' money. He waived a requisition from the Governor of New-York, and is to be taken to New-York in charge of the Norfolk detective who arrested him. Hardly had the arrest been accomplished when the *Santiago de Cuba* got under way for Nicaragua, and the *San Francisco* directly after for New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrest for Murder.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Alfred Teufel has been arrested here charged with the murder of Capt. Joseph Wylie on a canal-boat near Frenchtown, Bucks County, last Saturday. He has been sent to Doylestown, to await an investigation of the case.

Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The extensive Terra Cotta Works of Link & Black, at Seventh-street and Germantown-avenue, were burned this evening. Loss $15,000.

KENTUCKY.

District-Attorney Benham Takes the Amnesty Oath.

Louisville, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Calhoun Benham, formerly United States District-Attorney for California, took the Amnesty Oath before the United States Court to-day.

A Schooner Capsized on Lake Ontario—Captain and Crew Lost.

Duffin's Creek, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The schooner *Swallow* capsized and drifted ashore near Etobicoke Creek. It is supposed that the crew are lost. She loaded at Highland Creek for Toronto. From the appearance of the wreck it is supposed she sprang a leak and became unmanageable. The Captain was Wm. Hutchinson, a well known skipper on the lake, having sailed on Lake Ontario for over thirty years.

THE UPPER MISSOURI SIOUX.

Monthly Report of the Government Agent—Arrival of Annuities—Causes of Discontent—Encroachment of the Military on the Camping Grounds—Violation of Promises by the Agents.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The following was received to-day, by the Indian Bureau, from Gov. Falk:

Crow Creek Agency,
Dacotah Territory, Oct. 31, 1866.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my monthly report, for the month of October, 1866, of the condition of the Upper Missouri and Sioux Indians under my charge. In my monthly report for the month of September, preceding, I stated that I feared difficulty might be the result of the non-arrival of their annuities. In view of the lateness of the season I then thought it improbable that the goods would arrive by boat, if at all, this Fall, the low stage of water rendering navigation of the Upper Missouri impracticable. A few days subsequent to forwarding that report the annuities alluded to arrived at Yankton in charge of a special agent, and a short distance above Yankton the boat met with an accident which will delay the delivery of the goods at the proper points one or two weeks.

The Indians are now all out on their usual Fall hunt, having been advised by me some five or six weeks since not to fail in providing their usual Winter supply of meat by waiting for their annuities, concerning which I was unable to gain any information. It is a bad season of the year to call them in, but their goods being here, and no place being provided for storing those above Crow Creek Agency, I have done so. A slight change of feeling has evinced itself among these Indians within the last two months. Several Mackinaw boats, loaded with returning miners from Montana, have been fired into in the vicinity of Fort Rice. This was done probably by the Uncpapa and Upper Yanktonia bands. If by any of the Sioux under my charge, it was in the region of country frequented by the Lower Yanktonias, Lower Brule, Two Kettle, Blackfeet, Maine, Coujou and Lausares bands. No depredations beyond a few cases of petit-larceny nature have occurred. But these acts, taken in connection with the language sometimes used by these Indians in council, convince me that the slowness with which the Government redeems its promises, and the many arbitrary measures of the military, in this region of the country, are sowing seeds of trouble.

The Lower Brule band were promised by the Treaty Commission that work should be done for them this Fall on their Treaty Reservation at White River. Notwithstanding that I have scarcely made a report during the last six months, in which I have not urged that steps should be taken in this direction, nothing has been done, and as Winter is close at hand, of course nothing now can be done beyond making preparations for next Spring's ploughing, etc.

The military forces here have taken an extensive reservation for their own use, and prohibit Indians camping thereon.

The Government has made, heretofore, the precedent of purchasing an extinguishment of Indian title to lands for all purposes whatever, for the time being at least.

The lands embraced within these military reservations are suddenly snatched from the possession of those Indians, just after treaties of an annuity between them and the Government have been negotiated, taken without compensation and always to include the best timbered lands in the country where timber is so scarce. The order in relation to the sale of ammunition to the Indians has called forth some bitter threats from them, and if peace is more desirable than war, I beg to advise the Department that throughout all the sections of the country frequented and claimed by Indians at peace with the United States, the military should be subordinate to the civil officers of the Government.

(Signed.) J. A. HANSON,
U. S. Indian Agent, Upper Missouri Sioux.
Hon. A. J. Falk, Governor and Ex-Superintendent Indian Affairs, Yankton, D. T.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Napoleon's Delay in Quitting Mexico.

Instructions Sent to Our Minister in Paris.

Condition of the Various Department Reports.

The Treasury Report in the Hands of the Printer.

Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

An Increase of Bank Capital Recommended.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

AN IMPORTANT DISPATCH SENT TO MINISTER BIGELOW.

There is no doubt whatever, as it has this morning been obtained from an official source, that this Government has telegraphed Minister Bigelow, requiring him to make certain representations to the French Government concerning the delay of the French troops in vacating Mexico.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is in the hands of the printer, and will be forwarded under seal to the Sub-Treasurer in New-York for delivery to the Press simultaneously with the President's Message. This is the course pursued by the Secretary last year, and renders a premature disclosure of the contents of the report next to impossible.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make from 25 to 30 pages, and is now in proof.

THE CURRENCY REPORT.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency is in type, and will be ready for delivery on Saturday. The acting Comptroller, Mr. H. R. Hulburd, makes several recommendations, the principal of which is the redemption of the National Bank currency at the great money centre of the country, viz., New-York. He regards this feature as essential to the efficient working of the national banking system, and as necessary to the permanent return of specie payments. He will also recommend an increase of twenty-five million dollars of National Bank capital, to meet the necessities of the Southern States, to be issued at the rate of about two million dollars per month, or only about half as fast as the retirement of legal tenders is effected under the present law.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

This morning the Grand Jury found four true bills of indictment against Leonard Huyck, President of the late Merchants' National Bank of Washington, charging him with embezzling and misapplying the funds of the Bank; with abstracting a large amount of notes and withdrawing bills without authority, with intent to defraud. The first indictment contains three *counts*, charging, first, that on or about the 15th day of January last he, without authority, accepted a draft drawn by R. W. Latham for $31,000, with intend to defraud said Latham. The second, that he made the above acceptance without authority, with intent to defraud some person or persons unknown.

THE RIO GRANDE RUMORS.

The President has not received any official account of the crossing of Gen. Sedgwick over the Rio Grande.

STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying the Internal Revenue Department with stationery, the bids for which have been made under advisement for several days past, was to-day awarded to Messrs. Dempsey and O'Toole, engravers and stationers, of this city. The amount of the contract is about $200,000.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, leaves here to-morrow for New-Hampshire, for the purpose of accompanying his family to Washington.

CONGRESSMEN COMING.

The arrivals of Congressmen are beginning to increase. Among those who have arrived to-day are Gen. Garfield, of Ohio; John Wentworth, of Illinois; Sitgreaves, of New-Jersey; Kerr, of Indiana; Baldwin, of Massachusetts; Senator Ross, of Kansas; and Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, will be here in the morning.

THANKSGIVING.

The Departments are to be closed to-morrow. The President proposes to attend divine service at St. John's Episcopal Church to-morrow. The White House will be closed to visitors until Friday.

TROY.

Explosion of a Tug—The Engineer and Pilot Killed.

The Troy *Times* of Wednesday afternoon gives the following: Just before 12 o'clock to-day the steamer *C. H. Heartt*, employed for towing purposes in the Troy waters, exploded her boiler while moored at the West Troy Dock. During the forenoon it had been "hauling" tows about the harbor, and shortly before noon it was moored at the dock to allow the employes to dine. The boat had been lying there but a few moments when, from some unknown reason, the boiler exploded with fearful violence, completely demolishing the craft and throwing the fragments high in the air. Most of the *débris* was blown toward the river, which would seem to indicate that the boiler had blown out on one side. Two men were upon the boat at the time of the explosion—Thomas Collopy, Captain and pilot, and Henry Phelps, engineer. Both of these men were sent up some distance in the air and landed on the dock—one of them about fifteen feet from the shore, and the other nearly thirty feet. Michael McDonough, a "runner" for the boat, had stepped off from it just before the explosion occurred, and escaped injury. He seems to bear a charmed life. It will be remembered he had just left the *Hayner* when the disaster befel that craft. The *Heartt* sank immediately—the largest pieces left to mark the disaster being but the roof of the cabin and a section of the wheelhouse. The steamers on the river at once went to the rescue, but could be of no service. A large crowd collected on the shore, the two unfortunate men were carried into a saloon near by, and Dr. Sabine and others summoned to attend them. They presented a horrid sight—their hands and faces were mutilated so as to be almost unrecognizable, their clothing was torn nearly off of them, and, to crown all, they had fallen in soft mud on the dock and their entire forms were smeared with filth and blood. Collopy was about 22 years of age and unmarried. Phelps was older, and leaves a wife and two children. Both of the victims reside in West Troy. The *Heartt* was only about three years old. It was a small tug of about fourteen-horse power, and a singular coincidence with the *Hayner* accident is that it was built in Buffalo by the same establishment which built the latter boat and was turned out about the same time. It was valued at $5,000, and was owned by a number of individuals under the firm of Robinson, Betts & Co., the unfortunate victims of the calamity having an interest in the craft. Collopy died about 1 o'clock, and Phelps about half an hour later.

Fire at Eufaula, Ala.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A disastrous fire occurred at Eufaula, Ala., on the night of the 27th inst., destroying from ten to twelve stores and the *News* office. Loss from $100,000 to $150,000.

The Burning of a Distillery.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A distillery owned by H. J. Hilbert, on Kinnickinnick River, was burned to-night. Loss $35,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

One of the pleasantest as well as most useful charities of the City is the Industrial School. To see one or two hundred little girls, whose keen eyes and often wan faces show under what a sharp rubbing of poverty they have lived, sitting clean, with neat pinafores hiding rags, studying lessons or reciting with a quick, intelligent manner, and singing sweet songs, or plying quietly the busy needle, and to know that those industrious, happy children are picked up and gathered in from the stews of misery and dens of penury, where they are exposed to every temptation, and where, but for this blessed influence, they would soon be feeding the great ever-flowing stream of female outcasts, is certainly a spectacle to stir the feelings of any man with a heart.

The great evil which the Industrial School prevents—before *cure* is necessary—is undoubtedly prostitution; and yet this influence is so remote as hardly to occupy the attention of those laboring in the field itself. But those who know the circumstances of the lowest poor, know that the great "social evil" is by no means, in the vast majority of cases, at all so romantic or extraordinary in its source as many people suppose. Of course there are a sufficient number of sad cases, where an unfortunate victim to deception and broken promises, falls from a higher position to her present shameful life. The class itself like to believe and circulate this romantic explanation of their condition. But on the whole, allowing for individual exceptions, the great evil, like most other social evils, arises from very small and common-place causes. Ignorance, neglect by parents, want of all training or instruction, bad company, love of dress and idleness, are the source of nine-tenths of the existing crime among women.

A girl grows up, for instance, in a room of a crowded tenement house, where men, women and children live huddled together. Her instincts of modesty and purity are stifled from the very beginning. She is sent out into the street to pick up cinders for her mother, or to sweep sidewalks, or she is placed before hotels in the bitter Winter weather to beg from the passers-by, or she peddles flowers at theatre doors, or she begs from door to door. She is necessarily out till late hours of the night; she associates with vulgar boys, street-wandering like herself; she encounters no example of purity or virtue, and receives no lesson of morality or religion. She begins early to lie and to steal, and no doubt her purity is gone before she scarcely knows the difference between virtue and vice. As she grows older, not accustomed to steady indoor work, with no habits of order or industry, such as fit her for a place in family or workshop; used to bad company and vicious associations, and with an increasing vanity and love of dress, she almost naturally falls into that course of life which promises money and dress and amusement, without requiring any industry or labor. She may afterward, when she has read a few novels, and has assumed a romantic name, tell a more tragic story of her fall; but in nine cases out of ten some such real course of events is the true explanation. Of this class of street children we believe that fourteen years ago ninety-nine hundredths grew up into prostitutes.

As every one familiar with the poor knows, the effort afterward to cure this evil is most difficult—so difficult as to be pronounced by many hopeless. The apparently hard sentence of the world on the fallen woman is usually justified by the event. Now, to meet and prevent this terrible evil among children who have all the capacities of our own daughters, the Industrial School acts in a most quiet, humble, but efficient way.

The little girls are gathered in from lanes and cellars, and docks and markets, by agents who search for them. Their mothers (if they have any) are propitiated into permitting their schooling, by the offer of a meal or two each day to the child, and the hope of her earning shoes and clothing by her industry. Moreover, each mother has some glimmerings of conscience about her child's future, and will often consent, on an earnest appeal, that she should give up her street life for a school life. The occasional little gifts of charity which the family itself receives through the school is another inducement. Everything about the Industrial School is made as attractive and lively as possible in order to keep the little vagrant from the streets. In several of the schools of the Children's Aid Society the *object-system* is used, though in a modified form, to awaken the faculties and interest the imaginations of these wild little ones, unaccustomed to books or to close study. So successful is the system, producing such a marked improvement in the scholars, that one of these schools (No. 301 East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue B,) is much visited by the teachers of the public schools to study the method employed. Another of these schools where it can also be seen to advantage is the German School, No. 254 Second-street, near Avenue C.

The child of the Industrial School is taught order, cleanliness, industry, and is early trained to ply the needle. She receives the usual common school education; but the great moral influence of this agency, which is continually raising up these wanderers of the street and guarding them against dangers hereafter, is the instruction of volunteer teachers. Ladies of character and position are found who are willing to devote a few hours every week to the teaching of these children of poverty. From these faithful friends the little girl gets her first ideas, perhaps, of purity, and goodness, and religion. Even if they do not speak directly of her dangers, the child knows what kind of life and what language, and what actions would please the kind teacher who has done so much for her and is so far above her. She has an ideal presented to her. And perhaps the act of self-sacrifice on the part of the fortunate enkindles the better nature of the unfortunate. Excellent instances of the effect of this devotion of the upper classes to the lower may be seen in the large school No. 204 Bleecker-street, (corner of Cottage-place,) and in the East River School, No. 132 East Fortieth-street. Many of the other schools—especially the one on the corner of Baxter and Canal streets—greatly need more of these voluntary laborers, whose services accomplish such blessed results. The industrial branch of the school proves often in later life a remarkable safeguard to the young girl, and she at least gets the habit of steady work.

One cannot but think often of what a silent agent of civilization the *music* of these schools is on this rough class. In the school at the corner of Baxter and Canal streets a little ragged girl was recently withdrawn by a drunken mother. She returned shortly and related that her mother had taken her to a gin shop and put her on the counter to sing to earn money for her drink. With the street-child's quick tact she had chosen a pathetic temperance song, in which a little girl calls to her father to come home from the rum-shop to his dying child. She sings most sweetly, and with the few words she gave to us, one could imagine the scene: the poor little ragged child of poverty in the dark rum-shop singing of the drunkard's desolate home, of death and Heaven and a purity which few there knew, while the tears coursed down the bloated prostitute's cheeks, and the rough tipplers listened with an unaccustomed feeling. It was a ray of goodness shining for a moment into the dwellings of wickedness. Who can tell how often these songs go like angels to visit the dens of crime and misery!

Poverty already is coming with bitter trouch to many of these children of the Industrial Schools. In the school at No. 3 Lispenard-street, near West Broadway, there are two girls who have slept with their mother on a roof till the cold weather, and now live about in halls and lobbies. They have staid away from school, and on inquiry it was found that they only had rags sufficient for one, and she went out to beg, while the other was kindly taken in, in a half-naked state, by a neighbor.

The experiment of the Industrial School has now had some thirteen years' trial. During all that time, among the thousands of children attending the schools of the Children's Aid Society, I do not think ten can be found who have become criminal characters or chargeable on the public. The great social evil has reached so few of those children—though they belong to the very class which is usually cursed by it—that it can almost be said they have entirely escaped. Most of the girls have entered domestic service or factories, numbers have married, and some much above their rank of life. Criminal statistics show an equally encouraging result. From 1860 to 1865, (the last year of which we have full returns,) though our population probably increased one-fourth, vagrancy among females diminished nearly one-third (from 2,161 to 838;) picking pockets fell from 59 to 20, and offences of girls from 494 to 400. If we compare 1865 with 1862, we find all juvenile offences controlled and checked, so that they do not increase with population. The commitments of women and girls have fallen off some 6,000; the arrests of girls under 10 have only increased by 13, and of those between 10 and 20 only by 23; vagrancy among females has fallen off from 2,243 to 1,393. So much for early education and moral influence.

These schools find great difficulty in obtaining pecuniary support. They are such quiet charities that the public hardly know of them.

Our thirteen schools, with 2,182 pupils, cost last year $16,681, for which $5,144 was received from the school fund. The remaining $11,000 had to be made up by private liberality. If this be not continued, some of these most important charities will necessarily be closed. C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, Clinton Hall.

ILLINOIS.

Trade—Manufactures Increasing—The Impeachment Scheme.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

We are entering upon our Winter season, and business matters are somewhat quieting down. Formerly, with the close of navigation, dullness and stagnation came upon us; but in these days of railroads it is different. The merchants from the interior were formerly compelled to lay in their Winter stock in the Fall. Now they purchase according to their trade—weekly or daily, as the case may be, so that business, even in mid-Winter presents considerable life and activity with us. The closing season has been a fair one, although the income list will not, I judge, be as large as it has been for the three previous years. An immense amount of capital has been invested in building, which is a pretty sure indication that our trade is remunerative.

Our manufactures are constantly and rapidly increasing, and new and important branches are being introduced every year. Although labor and fuel and rents are high, it is considered that the extra cost is compensated for by a lessening of the transportation charges. Several extensive "corporations," such as the Watch Manufacturing Company, economise by locating their works in some pleasant village from twenty to forty miles from the city, and easy of access. In the course of the next decade I predict that Chicago will be one of the heavy manufacturing points in the country. It is now well up on the list, and rapidly advancing. The additions to the manufacturing establishments of all kinds, in the West, during the past two years, are astonishing. The present tariff is stimulating capital to take this direction.

POLITICAL.

I suppose you have had by telegraph all the political intelligence of any consequence that there is in the West. The Republican majority in the State exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. The only thing of interest now is the contest for the United States Senatorship. Gen. LOGAN and Gov. OGLESBY are understood to be still in the field, and making vigorous efforts for success. They are trying to array the soldier influence against Mr. TRUMBULL by proclaiming that the soldiers have a right to one of the Senators. In this way it is hoped so to divide and draw off the friends of Mr. TRUMBULL, that one or the other of the military aspirants shall succeed. I still, however, adhere to my opinion, previously expressed, that our present Senator will be returned by a triumphant vote in the Republican caucus.

The impeachment scheme is considerably discussed in this section, but it is looked upon by sensible people as a disgraceful piece of demagogueism, which can but result in the discomfiture of its authors. However much some people may condemn President JOHNSON's course, it is evident that nothing has been done which constitutes the constitutional misdemeanor the punishment for which is impeachment. It will be a disgrace to the country if the attempt is made under present circumstances. This is my opinion as a Radical, and it is the opinion of most people with whom I have spoken on the subject.

THE GREAT TUNNEL.

The great tunnel under Lake Michigan—for our water works—is now substantially completed. It only requires finishing up at a point where the two gangs of workmen meet. This huge bore extends two miles at right angles with the shore. The inside width of the tunnel is five feet, and the height five feet two inches—being arched both at the top and bottom. It is lined with solid masonry, brick, eight inches in thickness. It is seventy feet below the bottom of the lake at the shore end, and sixty-six at the eastern or lake terminus, thus giving the water a fall of four feet in the two miles. The great "crib" at the lake end, through which the water is admitted to the tunnel, is a curiosity in itself. In its construction 750,000 feet of timber (board measure,) and 150 tons of iron bolts were used. It is filled with 4,500 tons of stone, and the whole structure weighs 5,700 tons. The crib is elevated twelve feet above the water line, and although the storms have frequently lashed old Michigan into fury, yet it stands unmoved, and apparently unmovable. The sand is gathering around it, and it would not be strange if, in time, it grew into an island. The entire cost of the improvement will be full $600,000. The capacity of the tunnel at the maximum pressure will be 57,000,000 gallons daily. The excavation is to be finished up on Tuesday, when it is expected there will be a *jubilate* in Chicago—a noisy demonstration of rejoicing.

RAILROADS.

The second tier of counties west from here are much interested in the construction of a north and south railroad. It is to commence at Wenona, on the Illinois Central, passing through the Vermillion coal beds to Ottawa, thence along the Fox River Valley, taking in the thriving towns along the route to Aurora, thence through Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles to Elgin, a distance of 93 miles. The towns are subscribing liberally, Ottawa having voted $100,000. The business of the road will be mainly local, the transportation of coal being a chief item.

We had the first snow of the season last night—a slight fall of about an inch. JOHN B. GOUGH lectured here last evening to an immense audience, on "Curiosity." We have now entered upon the lecture season—having had three during the week. Some of our oil speculators are coming to grief. One, who was in the wholesale grocery business is reported "gone up," and others likely to follow. The money market is rather tight, and collections are somewhat hard to make. The grain speculators are in a bad way.

KANSAS.

Railroad Building in the State—The Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad—The Railroad to the Pacific.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Friday, Nov. 23, 1866.

Among the most important railroads whose construction has long been a matter of talk, is

THE LEAVENWORTH, LAWRENCE AND GALVESTON RAILROAD,

reaching salt water at a distance of 700 miles from Leavenworth. The object in building this road is not only to give an outlet to Southern Kansas, but ultimately to build a thorough route to the Gulf, thus increasing the commercial interest of those communities in that portion of the country through which it passes, both temporarily and permanently, beyond that of any other proposed route. When completed and extended to the northern boundary of the country, it will afford means of communication between the East and West roads, completed and projected. Besides forming a bond between the East and West system of roads, it opens a highway for emigration and enterprise to the great Southwest, free from the usual embarrassments in passing through the Southern States. The commercial interests of the two great cities of Kansas—Leavenworth and Lawrence—necessitate the building of this road, as it affords a speedier, more reliable, as well as a shorter way by which Texas can be reached. It has, therefore, the support, not only of these two cities, but also that of the country through which it passes. This route has a subsidy from the Government of 64,000 acres of land to the mile, and an additional grant from the State of 125,000 acres. Additional aid has been given by three out of the five counties through which it passes, to the amount of $125,000 each, and, without doubt, the applications which will soon be made to the remaining two will meet with a like liberal response. This aid will, it is thought, be sufficient to secure the completion of the road. It can not be disputed but that this road will augment the resources of the country through which it passes by facilitating its settlement not only, but in affording an easy and rapid means of transportation for their cattle, sugar, coal-oil, timber, salt and cotton. This apparent increase of revenue bears strongly upon the ultimate success of the road, for before a road can be built it must be identified with the interests of the people.

THE UNION PACIFIC.

There are three divisions of the Union Pacific—the Eastern, Northern and Central divisions. The Eastern division, of which 148 miles are now completed, begins at Wyandotte, and is a separate and independent road to Denver. This route has opened to settlement, a large portion of the most beautiful lands in America—traversing the valley of the Kansas, the finest valley in the West; it has given an impetus to emigration that is wonderful; the amount of travel that it has created has become proverbial among the inhabitants. This route has an additional advantage, that of controlling all the great Western trade; sending it to St. Louis *via* Leavenworth, ignoring Chicago, and depriving it of the vast trade which must accumulate in this region of the country. This road has given an impetus to all business, and advanced the prosperity of Kansas to a great extent. It opens a country hitherto unknown, abounding in rich mineral products, placing Kansas among the foremost States as regards her mineral wealth. The trade of Colorado, as well as of the section of country through which the road passes, will now centre in Kansas, thus supplying a thoroughfare to the people of this State, enabling them to obtain the advantages of the Eastern markets for their products. The attention of tourists upon this route will be directed to the constant and extraordinary growth of the inland towns, which will cause the purchase and occupation of lands by Eastern agriculturists, thus producing many beneficial changes which will ultimately tend to the advancement, prosperity, and increased wealth of Kansas.

The Northern division of the Union Pacific Railroad commences at Omaha, a distance of 250 miles north of the Smoky Hill route, following up the valley of the Platte River to the base of the Rocky Mountains, an extent of 550 miles. One mouth of the Platte River is 15 miles south of Omaha. Therefore the road, in order to reach the valley of this river, must necessarily make a turn of about nine miles in a southwest direction; after which it follows the natural valley formed by the river. This route has a grant from Government of twenty sections of land and $16,000 to the mile. This land grant is of considerable value to the road, as the valley partakes of the nature of a prairie, covering an area of nearly 5,000 square miles, varying in width from three to twenty miles. This road extends along the north bank of the Platte for 300 miles, after which it crosses the north fork and follows the north side of the south fork to the foot of the Rocky Mountains. There are but five streams to be spanned during the whole of this distance. This is about the straightest air line of any route ever yet constructed, which will give to this road a decided superiority over others in making fast time. The work upon this route is progressing more rapidly than that of the Smoky Hill, notwithstanding the facilities for rapid progress are much poorer. For having no eastern connection, they are compelled to ship their locomotives, cars, rails and all other materials consumed in construction from St. Louis, a distance of about 1,000 miles. It being impossible to give the detailed particulars of these routes at present, I can but add an item which will give to your readers an insight into the business aspects of the great Union Pacific. The Territories of Utah, Colorado and Montana are accredited a population of about a quarter of a million. In 1864 it was estimated that 40,000,000 pounds of freight were transported across the Plains in wagons. In 1865 there was an increase of more than two hundred millions of pounds, which required for its transportation 9,000 wagons, 50,000 cattle, 16,000 horses and mules, and 10,000 men, making the expense for the freight alone, during 1865, almost sufficient to pay $50,000 per mile for the construction of the road. Beside this, thousands of passengers were taken to Utah, Montana, Colorado and California at enormous charges. If the Pacific Railroad charge one-half the present rates they will quadruple the freight and passenger business, making the road profitable the first year. FRONTIER.

UTAH.

Local Affairs—The Case of Dr. Robinson—Miscellaneous.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1866.

The great local event of last week was the County militia muster, on the other side of Jordan, about three miles from the city. About a thousand men were assembled, fully one-third of them, apparently, being cavalry. On the first day attention was paid to drill, on the second there was a "grand review," and on the third a "sham fight," with various other evolutions. Those who profess to be judges report that the movements executed manifested considerable improvement during the past year. Although the fight was "sham," it was not altogether harmless. One foolish cavalryman pointed and fired his revolver so straight for and near to an infantry man's eye as to drive the wad into it, destroying his sight. Further accident, excepting a sprained ankle, there appears to have been none.

This annual muster of the militia promises to become a great gala time with the people generally. They evidently take to it with great kindliness. The camp was thronged during the three days' muster with citizens of both sexes, who appeared to keenly relish not only the various exercises and the music, and the "pomp and circumstance," but the several good things provided for the inner man. Indeed, from the constant service of the tables, and the buffalo robes which served instead of tables, it is to be feared that the majority of the visitors, in their haste to appreciate the sights and the company, and the good things in camp, forgot to take dinner at home, and thus taxed rather heavily the hospitality of their good friends in camp. Such, however, is human nature.

Some of the militia have seen comparatively hard service the past Summer, having been out in the southern part of the Territory, assisting the settlers to gather their harvests and protect their lives and property from Indian depredations, and having just returned from that expedition to lose another week at drill, and all without pay and "find themselves," with Winter fast approaching and little preparation made for it, is rather hard luck. I said Winter was fast approaching; but there is a big piece of it already here, for the very pleasant Indian Summer which was here a short time since gave place to some wet weather, which is now followed by an old-fashioned snow-storm, which leaves about six inches deposit, but which will not be likely to remain many days. The wind is slightly nipping, too.

Building has been very brisk the past Summer and Fall, and, as will be readily imagined, there are many buildings yet unfinished, and some of them not completely roofed, the proprietors of which are, naturally enough, very anxious that Winter should defer his annual visit a few weeks longer, though even then there would be, doubtless, a number of people still unprepared for his stern company.

After an extremely lengthy sitting, the Coroner's Jury, in the case of the murdered Dr. ROBINSON, returned a verdict in accordance with the facts—that the deceased came to his death from wounds by some persons unknown. A large number of witnesses were examined, and several persons of distinction were invited to assist in the investigation, which took a wide and, as was deemed by many, an irrelevant range. After all this investigation, however, not a clue to the murderer was discovered—nothing which could be fairly considered reliable evidence of who were the perpetrators.

In his capacity of assistant counsel, Gov. WELLER, at the close of the inquiry, delivered a lengthy speech, very broadly insinuating that the murder of Dr. ROBINSON could be traced to the Tabernacle preachings of the Mormon chief men and elders: that it evidently was a party affair, and that party the Mormons; that if a Mormon had been murdered more vigilance would have been shown and the murderer would have been secured; that a "Gentile" had no chance for justice, and much more in the same strain.

City Attorney HOSEA STOUT replied to Gov. WELLER, stating that the evident purpose of some of the gentlemen engaged in the inquest was not to discover the murderers of Dr. ROBINSON, but to endeavor to fasten implication on some of the most influential men in the Mormon community. In regard to "Gentiles" not being able to obtain justice in this Territory, Mr. STOUT was pleased to say that his colleague, Gov. WELLER, was consummately ignorant of the court records of the Territory, and if he had been better posted, he would not have made such a remark. Mr. STOUT also asserted that the majority of the representatives of the Federal Judiciary sent to Utah did a great deal more in the way of liberating criminals and helping them to escape the penalty of the law, than in the way of honoring the laws and endeavoring to secure the punishment of the guilty.

It will thus be seen that party spirit runs very strong here, and all highly colored statements from any source should be received with caution and with some modification.

COLORADO.

Address of Gov. Evans before the Chicago Board of Trade—Natural Resources of Colorado—The Pacific Railroad.

Gov. EVANS, of Colorado, Senator elect from that State, who is on his way to Washington, visited the Chicago Board of Trade on Thursday afternoon, and on being introduced to the members addressed them as follows on the mineral wealth and agricultural prospects of that territory:

SPEECH OF GOV. EVANS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO: As one of the guardians of the interests of Colorado, and not in any sense opposing those of Chicago, I have strenuously advocated the location of the Pacific Railroad so that it might pass through the former, and thus bring a share of its rich commercial treasures within your reach. Nor has it been in hostility to Chicago and the Northern interests that lay on the route to the Pacific that passes through your city, that the people of Colorado have courted the extension of the eastern division of the road to her commercial metropolis. It has been simply the exercise of the right of all communities to labor for the promotion of their own interests. The people of Colorado desire the construction of as many railroads as possible to her territory, to promote the development of her rich and extensive natural resources. They have the assurance of the construction of one road in a direct line from St. Louis to Denver City, her commercial metropolis. This will insure her an outlet to the southern and central commercial centres. It remains to be determined whether the location of the road passing up the valley of the Platte shall be such through the mountains as to leave them in absolute possession and control of her trade. Can Omaha, Chicago, Buffalo, New-York and Boston afford thus to ignore such golden offerings? Can they afford silently to pass by and ignore one of the richest and most promising fields of commerce within their reach? Such a proposition is so inconsistent with your known enterprise and energy, that I know it will not be entertained by you for a moment, when its merits are properly understood.

I therefore desire to call your attention to a few facts bearing upon the question, and ask if some action on your part is not demanded in the premises. I understand that the engineers of the Pacific Railroad have located the route to Julesburgh, 180 miles this side of Denver, and commenced their explorations thence westward to Salt Lake City; that upon their reports the Board of Directors will shortly determine the line to be adopted; that there are three routes under consideration. One passes due west from Julesburgh, up Lodge Pole Creek and over the Laramie Plains to Bridger's Pass, leaving Denver City about 100 miles to the south. Another passes up the South Fork of the Platte, and up the Cache la Poudre River across the Laramie Plains to Bridger's Pass, leaving Denver about 60 miles to the south. The other goes by the way of Denver City and the Berthoud Pass over the mountain range; traversing the rich mining region in the heart of Colorado. Of course, engineering must determine which is the most direct and practicable route for the construction, operation and maintenance of the road. But there are questions of great national importance which ought to be taken into consideration as well, and the question of business on the road is of vital importance to it and the great commercial centres that it is to serve.

By the first route indicated, the first settlement worthy of the name that the road will pass so as to secure its trade, is at Salt Lake City, which is about 1,500 miles from Chicago, and only about 600 miles from San Francisco. Which direction the bulk of its trade is likely to take, needs no further comment than the computation of the difference in the expense of its railroad transmission. Can you afford to throw away the trade of Colorado and rely on the unequal chance of that of Utah alone? Of course the through traffic will be the same by either route. By the last named route the road will secure an immense business that will inevitably tend to the Atlantic coast, for it is only about as far from here to Denver City as to the City of Boston. Nor is this all; for by the competition between the St. Louis and Chicago lines at Denver, the Santa Fe trade would be attracted to that point for years to come, and the union of the two lines at that point would secure a single main trunk line thence westward to the Pacific Ocean, while the northern route will probably result in the construction of the two lines as far as Salt Lake.

Of the immense trade across the plains to Colorado at the present time it is not necessary for me to speak, for it is already understood, and I trust its importance is appreciated here. But to give you some idea of its immediate future increase and importance, I will state a few facts with which I am personally acquainted as to the natural resources of the country. Lying along the great Cordilleras or snowy range, which divides the waters of the Atlantic from those of the Pacific ocean, directly west of Denver City, extending from near the base of Long's Peak in a southerly direction for over 200 miles in Colorado, is what I believe to be the most extensive and richest mineral belt of country in the world. From five to fifteen miles wide, for this vast extent the mountains are literally gridironed over with gold, silver, copper and lead-bearing lodes, many of them known to be of great extent and unsurpassed richness. While many of them, of course, are too narrow or too poor to pay for working, I believe that enough that are extensive and rich have already been discovered to give profitable employment to a million of men. And the extensive discoveries that have been made the past year assure us of a vast increase in their number in the future.

The pyrites from which the gold has been extracted, in a large proportion of the mines that have been worked, is found to be a very valuable quality of copper ore. The largest smelting works of Colorado are now making copper mat containing the bullion, which is shipped to New-York and to Swansea, England, to be assayed. This product will furnish an immense carrying trade for the railroad; and, from my knowledge of the vast number and richness of these copper mines, (which are the richest in gold also,) I have no doubt that Colorado, in addition to her gold and silver and lead, will soon produce more copper than any other of our mining districts, that of Lake Superior not excepted. I have just returned from visiting a district about 100 miles by 10 or 15 in extent, lying across the main mountain range, west of Denver City, that is pervaded throughout by extensive and rich veins of silver; some are of pure silver ores, but the majority of them are argentiferous galena ores, varying in richness; many of them yielding in the smelting furnace as high as six hundred dollars of silver to the ton of ore. Many of the lodes are very wide, and can be traced in the surface for long distances. The water powers are abundant, and timber plenty throughout most of the mining districts, and the facilities for mining are extraordinarily good.

In addition to this, at the eastern base of the mountains opposite this mineral range, for over 150 miles from the Arkansas to the Cache la Poudre, bituminous coal of very fine quality, and in veins from five to fifteen feet thick, is found at almost all points. The country thus filled with coal is known to extend eastward on the plains for from 50 to 100 miles. At various points in this coal region are immense beds of the finest quality of iron ore, and one iron smelting furnace has been successfully put in operation already.

Extensive salt works are in operation in the South Park, supplying the home demand for the article, and capable of a production equal to any probable increase in the future demand. Several extensive oil regions have also been discovered near the base of its mountains. One well, 75 feet deep, yielding about 200 barrels per day, is in successful operation, while others, with greater promise, are being sunk at this time. Nor is this all. The Surveyor-General this year reports that there are about 4,000,000 acres of agricultural land susceptible of irrigation, which makes the very finest and most productive of farms. Two hundred and fifty-one thousand acres have been entered and filed in the Land Office for actual settlement, under the homestead and preëmption filings, during ten months of this year, against 141,000 acres for the same period last year. Beside this, the whole of the plains and the parks in the mountains of Colorado are the finest of pastoral lands. Stock fattens and thrives on them the year round, large herds and flocks being kept there in the finest possible condition. In some parts, it is true, the snow covers the grass for a part of the Winter, but in other places cattle and sheep are wintered without feeding with entire success. The parks, of which there are three large ones, are fine agricultural valleys for grass and small grains. The South Park is about thirty by sixty miles in extent, surrounded by mountain ranges, and is one of the most beautiful and fertile spots in the country.

Such are some of the natural resources and capabilities of Colorado, whose vast trade and commerce you may reach forth your iron arms and grasp.

You may ask, if such a vast extent of rich treasures lie in Colorado, why has she not advanced more rapidly during the last three years? The answer is plain. A terrible Indian war has for that time devastated the region of country traversed by emigration to reach her borders. Prices of subsistence and labor have been raised by it so high that none but the most productive and lucrative employments could be followed. Common labor has been $5 per day, flour from $40 to $50 per barrel, and everything else in proportion. Herds have been run off by the Indians, and farmers were driven from their ungathered crops, or butchered in cold blood and scalped, and last year a very unwarranted political effort was made, by false statistics, to prove that Colorado was "played out," by certain parties, to prevent her being admitted as a State into the Union.

Yet, under all these adverse influences, permanent improvements have steadily continued. During the last year 250 new buildings have been erected in Denver alone, at a cost of about $475,000; but taxable valuation, not including the mines, which would make it much more, has increased to nearly $12,000,000. The mines are being more rapidly worked. The yield of precious metals has more than doubled the present year, and with the cheapening influences of the railroad rapidly approaching us, these natural resources will develop a prosperity not witnessed in any other part of the country since the first settlement of California. As the richest and most extensive mineral country in the world; the nearest to the great centres of capital and population of any other; the first to be reached by one, if not two, branches of the Pacific Railroad; in the most attractive climate, (for it furnishes every variety,) with the most gorgeous and grand scenery on the continent, I submit whether it is not worthy of your effort to secure with Colorado a direct railroad communication, that you may reap the rich harvest it offers your merchants, manufacturers and tradesmen.

I tell you now you cannot afford to leave this field entirely to St. Louis, for the want of a direct railroad connection with it. Trade will go where it will pay best. If Colorado has a railroad to St. Louis, and none to Chicago, it needs no comment of mine to indicate the result.

Then if you cannot influence the location of your main line of Pacific Railroad through our commercial metropolis, your next best and only chance will be to secure the construction of a branch to Denver at once. In this you have the earnest and efficient coöperation of all the country from Omaha to New-York and Boston.

At the close of Gov. EVANS' remarks, the following resolution was offered by Col. HANCOCK, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will coöperate with the proper railroad authorities in securing a direct railroad connection between Chicago and Denver City, Colorado, at the earliest practicable day.

IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

Who Originated the Scheme—The Effect of its Operation—What the Adoption of the Constitutional Amendment would do.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

Politicians who blew up the bubble of impartial suffrage a few days ago, and succeeded in floating it so high that all the nation see it, are now as anxious as children lest the good thing should suddenly burst. The weakness of the scheme is fast becoming apparent. For the Union party to trust its fortunes to such a plan, would be as hazardous as to ascend in a balloon made of soap bubbles. Those proposing it here have been the first to expose the swindle. With the possibility that the Democratic Party would adopt the idea, they at once became confident, and in their glee accounting the thing accomplished, they began to exult over the final defeat of the Union Party, and the restoration of the South to power.

A great deal has been said within a week of the important step the President is about to take upon the subject of amnesty and suffrage. The whole land has been flooded with sensational dispatches concerning it, and to read them the public might readily suppose that the Executive Mansion had been turned into a debating club, where prominent Southerners, Democrats and Republicans were in continual session discussing the matter. Whereas, the fact is, *the country heard of the matter before Mr. Johnson did.* A few scheming ones among the grand army of the defeated, who have been considering all possible means of retrieving their fortunes, and who concluded that only desperate remedies gave any hope of cure, at last hit upon *this great swindle—this immense political bubble,* filled, it is true, with the air of liberty, and shifting with brilliant hues, but as treacherous as the craft Democracy has always built for liberty.

It was concocted by Southerners and Democrats, and they, with a few Johnson men, undertook to force the matter upon Mr. JOHNSON. This party first started the stories with which the country was regaled, and then, using the fact of the subject exciting universal attention as an argument with the President, they succeeded in gaining his attention. To give the story strength at the North, it was given out that prominent Republicans were present, taking part in urging Mr. JOHNSON to take the step. No such persons were here. *The President,* if his own statements be worth anything, *has not even intimated that he would propose such a compromise* as this would be. On the contrary, he has almost daily, since the first talk regarding it, asserted that he intended to make no change. Those who have the best means of judging do not believe he will yield.

The Southern men engaged in this plot are in ecstacies over it. They say it will accomplish all their present purposes by defeating the Constitutional Amendment, and leaving all the instigators of the rebellion eligible to office, disfranchising the whole class of whites, among which nearly all the Union sentiment of the South is found, and while nominally conferring suffrage upon the blacks, really shutting them out till after the class which precipitated the war has been firmly seated in power. They see the real difference between the operations of the Constitutional Amendment, which really punishes the guilty, and a plan which only punishes a class which the Southern aristocrats have always desired to keep from power.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT.

It is impossible to arrive at the exact number rendered ineligible to office by the third section of the Amendment, until the limit of the terms "executive" and "judicial" offices, as applied to states, is fixed. Some contend that it is all-embracing, and would shut out all who have taken the oath of office as prescribed by some of the States, in which the officer swears to support the Constitution of the United States and of the particular State. This, in some cases, would include justices of the peace and a host of petty officers of this character. Then many who have served in the State Legislature during the war may never have taken an oath to support the Constitution; and the same may be true of many judicial offices.

A reference to the third section will show the difficulties in arriving at a definite estimate of the numbers affected by it. It is as follows:

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The following figures have been compiled from official documents, and, although they form but an approximation of the question proposed, they are of interest as bearing directly upon it. They show the following regarding classes to which the Amendment has special application:

Rebel Executive, President and Cabinet	8
Rebel Congress	132
Governors and staff	140
Rebel Legislatures	1,850
State Judiciary, including District and Circuit Courts	234
Probate Judges	693
United States Judiciary	66
Marshals	22
Postmasters	8,525
Assessors and Collectors	100
Light-house establishments	78
Customs	64
Left National Congress	84
Left Regular Army	313
Left Navy	
Sheriffs	693
County Clerks	693
Add all lawyers, except as included above among Judges	5,050
Add for clerks in Post-office, Custom-house, &c.	5,000
Add to cover Justices of the Peace	5,000
Total of above classes	29,745

With those who left the navy these figures might be placed at 30,060. In addition some of the classes mentioned were vacated and refilled during the rebellion, though rotation in office has never prevailed in the South to the same extent as with us. Still to cover this and other classes which does not appear, and which the amendments might be construed to reach, such for instance as those who held Government offices years before the war, the total might be placed at 50,000. This would give the amendment an interpretation somewhat like the following: As a punishment for the crime of treason and rebellion, the murder of 250,000 Northern men, and an equal number at the South, the ruin entailed upon their own part of the country, and the debt loaded upon the nation, fifty thousand of the instigators of these great wrongs shall not be permitted to hold office under the Government until Congress shall remove the disability. And yet the Southern people affect to consider this mildness as simple cruelty, and the embodiment of the creed "woe to the conquered."

EFFECT OF IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

In the first place it *allows all these men to take possession of the political power of their respective States again. It leaves the basis of representation unchanged,* and for the present, and in fact until men who held power before are firmly seated in place again, it makes men like WADE HAMPTON in South Carolina, or FORREST in Tennessee, each equal to two loyal soldiers, and the injustice is equally apparent, whether either of their votes is balanced against those of two private soldiers, or of such officers as GRANT and HOWARD.

On the other hand, the *entire lower class in the South will be disfranchised.* As a South Carolinian remarked, "Everybody who ever sympathized with the North will be cut off from any share in our Government." It will be interesting to look at the figures which represent those whom impartial suffrage, based upon the test of reading and writing, would disfranchise. In the first column the numbers express the white voters who cannot read and write; the second gives the totals of white voters, based upon the census returns of 1860:

Alabama	14,517	118,589
Arkansas	9,379	73,993
Florida	2,378	19,234
Georgia	16,000	121,927
Louisiana	8,051	101,499
Mississippi	6,256	85,838
North Carolina	26,024	143,443
South Carolina	5,811	68,154
Tennessee	27,358	189,470
Texas	8,514	109,651
Virginia	31,178	245,916
Total	156,266	1,277,714
		156,266
Enfranchised voting white population		1,121,448

In the eleven seceded States there was, in 1860, a free male population over twenty years of age of 27,630. Of this number 10,997 could read and write. The slave male population over twenty years of age was 779,537. Of the latter it would be an over-estimate to say that a thousand in each State could read and write. So that in case suffrage was extended to those who had attained that degree of intelligence, among all the blacks both free and slave, it would not add two thousand to the vote of each of the eleven seceded States. In other words, the suffrage conferred upon the blacks would not form the least obstacle to the real movers in the rebellion regaining complete control of their States.

Thus the Southern men desire to pay the North for universal amnesty. Or, in other words, if the North will renounce the fruits of its late victories, to say nothing of the earlier ones in the field, and allow rebel leaders to take possession of all the State Governments, then they will consent to be forgiven, and resume their seats in Congress, without reducing their old basis of representation. Surely a conquering has made them very reasonable! This swindle is heralded over the country from Washington as a great advance in principle upon the part of the Administration; while all who are busy about it here frankly admit *that it is a scheme to nullify the verdict of the elections.*

TENNESSEE.

The Address of Col. Stokes on Negroes and Negro Suffrage.

Col. W. B. STOKES having, a few evenings since, held a long and friendly interview with the Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature, on the suffrage question, was invited to deliver a public address on the same subject. This he accordingly did in the Representatives' Hall, on Thursday evening, the 22d inst. At that time he entered into an elaborate defence of the policy of Congress, explaining and justifying the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and the Constitutional Amendment, while he characterized the President's policy as weak, inconsistent and unjust. He stated that the negro fought in the War of the Revolution and under Gen. JACKSON; that he had voted in Tennessee for thirty-five years; had voted for JACKSON, JOHN BELL and FELIX GRUNDY, and that the ballot in his hands had never been disgraced; that his conduct during the recent rebellion had extorted the praise of even his bitterest enemies; and that, although not threatened with "draft" or "conscription," 160,000 negro soldiers had rallied to the defence of the Union; while none of the dire consequences of freedom, so often predicted, had been realized. The free negroes have not turned upon their late masters, but have lived peaceably and worked faithfully. A year ago, said he, you were warned that if you allowed the negro to testify in the courts, he would swear away your lives and property. But the testimony-law has gone into operation, and who has been damaged? There is not a sensible man in the State who would now advocate a repeal of the testimony law. Now, said he, if you pass a law enfranchising the negro, in less than a week all excitement will subside. Give him the ballot and a wondrous change will come over our Conservative office-seekers. You will see them, just before election day, accosting the black man on the street in the most friendly manner, claiming that they have ever been true to him, and that if they had not stuck to him like brothers he would never have got where he now is. But, continued the Colonel, suppose you don't enfranchise him. Then, I tell you, the Conservatives will do it. It will be done. These four millions of American citizens cannot be detained in political bondage. It is a stupendous wrong that cannot endure the light of the age. But, if enfranchised, will the negro not be voted by the Disunionists? Never. The Disunionists couldn't fight them, and they can never vote them, if we do them justice. I am not afraid of the threatened evils to arise from "negro equality." I have a right to say who shall come into my parlor and who shall not. But Congress intends to give the negro the right to say who shall come into his kitchen and into his cabin, and who shall stay out. Is that where the shoe pinches?

ARKANSAS.

The House Resolutions Describing the Spirit of the People.

The special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., 23d inst., to the Memphis *Avalanche* was changed in transmission thence by telegraph. Correctly it reads as follows:

"A resolution was passed in the House unanimously to-day, directing the Committee on Federal Relations to present a memorial to the President and Congress, setting forth the spirit and disposition of the people of Arkansas; their desire for the restoration of the Union, and a speedy renewal of peace and confidence and their willingness to concur in all measures to secure these results which are consistent with the honor and dignity of the State. The object to be accomplished is to correct the erroneous impressions existing in the Northern States as to the condition of the State and the sentiments of the people, created by misrepresentations made by evil-minded persons."

A resolution declaring that the General Assembly utterly rejected the Constitutional Amendment, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations by a vote of 67 to 7.

ALABAMA.

The New Senator Elect.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, Nov. 23.

JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON, of Sumter County, was yesterday elected by the Alabama Legislature as a Senator from this State to the Congress of the United States, for six years, succeeding Hon. GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Limestone, whose term expires on the 4th of March, 1867. Mr. HOUSTON was elected at the last term of the Legislature by one majority, and was defeated for a reëlection on yesterday by four majority, on the eleventh joint ballot, Messrs. COOPER and LANGDON having been withdrawn.

JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON is a native of Madison County, Alabama, and is aged about 50 years. He is well known to the people of Alabama and the South, having been in public life for a long series of years. He was the first native Alabamian elected to the gubernatorial chair, (Ex-Gov. WATTS being the second,) and is the first native Alabamian elected to the Senate of the United States from this State. Ex-Gov. WINSTON's first appearance in public life was as a representative in the Legislature from Sumter County, and then as State Senator from the same county. He was elected President of the Senate at the first session of the Legislature in this city, in 1847-48, and was on the Pierce electoral ticket in 1852. He has been a States Rights Democrat all his life, and was elected Governor of Alabama in 1853, as the regular Democratic nominee, defeating Hon. R. W. WALKER, the Whig candidate. He was reëlected Governor in 1855, over Hon. GEO. SHORTRIDGE, the Know Nothing candidate. During his gubernatorial terms Gov. WINSTON was known far and near as the "veto Governor." In 1848 he was sent as a delegate for the State at large to the Democratic National Convention. In that Convention, with others of the Alabama delegation, he supported Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN for the Presidency. After Gen. CASS received the nomination, however, he supported him cordially. In 1849 Gov. WINSTON took an active part in the Legislature in opposition to State aid to railroads.

In 1860 Gov. WINSTON was on the Douglas electoral ticket for the State at large, and lent the force of his intellect and influence to the success of the Presidential candidate of his choice. He was bitterly opposed to secession, but on the secession of his native Alabama, he cordially acquiesced and went with his State. He organized the Eighth Alabama Regiment, and went to Virginia as Colonel of that regiment. He was at the siege of Yorktown, under Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and participated in the battles on the retreat from Yorktown, and in the seven days battles around Richmond in 1862. Gov. WINSTON was the idol of his troops, and was conspicuous for his daring bravery. After a campaign of twelve months in Virginia, Gov. WINSTON was, in consequence of ill health, compelled to resign in the army. On the cessation of hostilities he honestly and sincerely accepted the arbitrament of the sword, and has ever since given his unqualified allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He was a member of the State Convention in 1865 to restore his State to the Union.

JOHN ANTHONY WINSTON is possessed of an iron will, steadfast purpose and Jackson-like firmness, and, should he ever get into the Senate of the United States, the people of the South can safely place their rights, their honor and their dignity in the hands of Senator WINSTON. He is and has ever been fully and heartily identified with the South, is "to the manor born," and therefore a representative man.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

The "Burning-fluid" Case Resumed—Testimony of Samuel Engle, John Seibert and Jos. H. Cunningham.

The case of the United States *vs.* ANGUS and others, or the "Burning-fluid" case, as it is called, came up yesterday before United States Commissioner NEWTON, at the Court in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall, Mr. A. O. HALL and Ex-Judge DITTENHOEFFER appearing for the defendants.

Samuel Engle, called by District-Attorney Tracy, was sworn: Live in New-York; have been engaged in the manufacture of burning-fluid nineteen years; ceased to be engaged in its manufacture since 1863.

Mr. A. O. Hall objected to the testimony as not being pertinent. The law of 1866 struck out the words "manufacturing" and "manufactured," &c., and introduced the word "distilling burning-fluid." There is an entire difference in the manufacture of burning-fluid and distilling spirits.

The District-Attorney said he proposed to show there was no such thing known to art or science as the distillation of burning-fluid or distilling burning-fluid. Burning-fluid could only be manufactured by the commingling of camphene and alcohol. There was a clear evasion of the law to manufacture the article under the name of burning-spirits, for which there is no demand in the market.

The Commissioner decided that the testimony might show an intent to defraud, and overruled the objection.

Mr. Engle—We have not received an order for burning fluid for two years; the process of making burning fluid was by mixing camphene and alcohol—one part of camphene to four of alcohol: camphene is refined spirits of turpentine, which is obtained by distillation; if the alcohol was less than 1 to 4 it would become milky; the alcohol would not cut the turpentine; a merchantable burning fluid would be 1 to 5; it might be extended from 1 to 5½; as a merchantable article 1 to 5 would be the extent; am at present a distiller of turpentine; have been a grain distiller; the way I ran it on an average was from 25 to 30 above proof; could not go higher than that; that spirit would not make a good light.

Cross-examined—Alcohol does not give a brilliant light; there is not sufficient carbon in it; the liquid I have already mentioned would be a better burning-fluid than pure alcohol; the phrase "distiller of burning-fluid" has no meaning in my mind as used by the Government, because it requires two articles to make burning-fluid, and they could not be distilled, as the alcohol, being lighter, would be evaporated, and the two liquids would separate; the phrase "distiller of burning-fluid" is an anomaly, benzine is an article produced from the distillation of petroleum; gasoline is the same material, but of higher gravity; in saying there was no demand for burning-fluid I meant to say that other articles have come into the market and superseded it; by saying the demand has ceased, I mean only within my own sphere; am a practical distiller, and have run a thousand bushels of grain a day, but not steadily.

Redirect examination—I have not heard burning-fluid quoted in the market for the last two or three years; we have made largely of camphene and alcohol, which we furnish other parties with, who made up burning-fluid; still we have made the alcohol; if it came from the still it might be impregnated with turpentine, but not sufficiently to be burning-fluid? Burning-fluid was not a regularly quoted article for a long period, and neither was vinegar, although both articles were sold in large quantities.

John Seibert, sworn: Am Revenue Inspector; was in charge of a distillery in Tenth-avenue, New-York, known as the Dorman Distillery.

The District-Attorney said his object was to show that the Dorman Distillery was owned by the same parties, and that they commenced manufacturing burning-fluid the same time it was done in Brooklyn. He offered it to show the extent of the manufacture.

Witness—On the 15th October last took charge of the Dorman Distillery, which was under seizure; it commenced operations on the 27th of last month; have seen the defendant, young Boen; have not seen Row there; have seen the Superintendent, Mr. Barringer, there; young Boen kept the accounts; Frederick Schneider had the license; saw McDonald there in the office talking with a gentleman; he came once there and showed me how the burning-fluid came out.

Jeremiah Higgins sworn: Was in the Franklin-avenue distillery, (formerly known as the Huested Distillery,) at one time, on the 16th inst.; the distillery was in operation; only one charge was being run off out of a worm; I tasted the liquor as it came from the still and it tasted like whisky; I could taste turpentine; did not drink it; on trying it the second time tasted turpentine; Messrs. Kraus, Brennan and Glover were with me; saw Mr. Kraus drink it; it was running very slow when I went in there; afterward it came down in a rush as though something was upset.

Cross-examined—Went there to find whisky, and I found it; went there to detect an infraction of the revenue law; don't know how much Kraus drank, whether a spoonful or not; I am the person who gave the information which led to the arrest in this case; smelt some turpentine there when the charge came down; did not refrain drinking because there was turpentine in it; have not drank whisky in some time.

At this stage of the proceedings the District-Attorney wished to postpone the examination on account of the absence of a material chemical witness.

Judge DITTENHOEFFER then offered the following proposition: To take some of the liquor out of the seized casks, in presence of a party representing the defendants and a party representing the Government, and each affixing their seals, bring it into the court and experiment upon it.

The District-Attorney considered it a matter of agreement.

Joseph H. Cunningham sworn: Reside in Brooklyn, E. D.; business is distiller of alcohol, kerosene oil or petroleum; business was formerly the manufacture of burning-fluid or alcohol and naval stores; had been a manufacturer of burning-fluid to a large extent, equal to fifty or one hundred barrels per day, our manufactory being one of the largest in the United States; our firm and its predecessors commenced twelve years since, and continued up to the time of the demand, which died away nearly two years ago, in 1863; most of the houses still sell the article, but to a limit extent; two years ago the consumption in our establishment was only ten to fifteen barrels per day; for the last year it was only five barrels a day; burning-fluid was manufactured by mixing camphene and alcohol, in proportions of from 15 to 20 per cent. of camphene; the standard proof of the alcohol, according to the commercial instrument, was 83 above proof; by using lower-proof liquor we could not absorb the same quantity of camphene; the lower the strength of the alcohol the less camphene we could mix with it and make a perfect mixture; there is no article to my knowledge known to commerce as burning-fluid made from liquor from 40 to 65 above proof, and from 3 to 5 per cent. distilled.

Cross-examined—Have read the Revenue laws; do not recollect the section in the statute of 1864 speaking of the distillers of camphene; we had a license at the time the act of 1866 added the phrase "distillers of burning-fluid." The phrase was then new to me; never knew before they could distill burning-fluid; do not know that burning fluid can be distilled; do not remember seeing Mr. Glass at the Collector's office; was there ten days ago; examined the fluid that had come from the distillery; I looked at it, tasted it, and put water in it, when I discovered a white precipitate, which was turpentine; told Mr. Tappan it must be called burning-fluid, but of an inferior quality.

Redirect-examination—It was inferior because it did not have a full illuminating quality; did not consider it such an article known to commerce as burning-fluid; whisky will burn of itself, but without illuminating power; burning-fluid in the market must contain from 15 to 20 per cent. of camphene; alcohol is used for the production of heat, but not the purpose of illumination; the mixture of camphene and alcohol in any degree will produce a fluid that will burn, but no article would be accepted in market which did not contain 10 per cent. of camphene.

The Commissioner then adjourned the case over to Wednesday next, Dec. 5, at 12 M.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.

Three Men Break Into a Distillery Up Town, and are Discovered—The Watchman of the Establishment is Shot and Severely Wounded—Investigation by Coroner Naumann.

Yesterday morning Coroner NAUMANN went to the resedence of JOHN GRINDALL, No. 64 Tenth-avenue, who was shot on Friday night. After a Jury had been empanelled, the wounded man made the following singular *ante-mortem* statement in relation to the manner of receiving his injuries:

Last Friday night, the 23d of November, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, my boss, Mr. Hallohan, requested me to take some matches and go to his place of business in Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, to get a liquor-pump, and bring it to the corner of Fifty-second-street, to his brother's place; I went as requested, and found the place broken open, and three men sitting in the office engaged in playing cards; the men did not see me and I went back to my boss, and he came right away with me to the above place; as we stepped in Mr. Hallohan remarked, "Well you are enjoying yourselves," and one of them replied, "Yes, we are playing a sociable game of cards;" I then went out of the office and left Mr. Hallohan and the three men inside; I was outside about four or five minutes, when I heard some loud words inside; I started to go into the office when I met them coming out, and Mr. Hallohan said to one Mr. Jenkins, "you have no right to break into my office at this time of the night; I said, "Mr. Jenkins, if this was my place I would order you out;" he said he was a Government detective, and I replied, "If this was my place I would take my club and put him out;" I am night watchman of Mr. Hallohan's place; Jenkins said, "I would like to see you try that on me," and while he said so I stepped into the office; at that moment he drew a revolver and fired at me; I staggered back into the office and said, "You have shot me," when he snapped the revolver again at me, but it did not go off; I raised my hands, imploring him not to murder me, when he snapped the revolver at me a third time; at that moment a number of people came running toward us from the opposite side of the street, and when Jenkins saw them he lowered the pistol down and said: "If I shot you I did so accidentally; I did not mean to shoot you." Then some of the party ran into the office and cried: "Kill him, kill him;" I told the people not to touch him, but to hand him over to a Policeman, which they did; one of Jenkins' companions was arrested; the prisoners and myself were taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station, when the ball was extracted by Surgeon Levi, and I was conveyed home.

No further evidence was elicited, but it appears JENKINS called upon Mr. HALLOHAN's brother during Friday afternoon, when he represented himself to be a Government detective, and then proceeded to seize ten barrels of whisky on a charge that no tax had been paid thereon. It was alleged also that JENKINS had an interview with HALLOHAN subsequent to this seizure, when he offered to hush up the matter for $10,000, but HALLOHAN declined the proposition, telling JENKINS to go ahead. JENKINS started for the whisky which he had seized, when he found that it had been removed. Supposing that it had been concealed in HALLOHAN's distillery in Fifty-third-street, he proceeded thither with the two men mentioned in GRINDALL's statement, burst in the door and entered, as already stated. JENKINS and his companions were arrested and locked up in the Forty-seventh-street Station-house, but as no one appeared there to prefer the necessary charges, they were discharged from custody. How the affair was so successfully kept quiet does not appear, and it is probable that it never would have been published had not the wounded man been in a critical condition. The case is still under investigation.

The Reported Fenian Revolt—Considerable Excitement in the City—What the Experts Say About It.

The telegraphic information that a revolt in Ireland had actually commenced fell like a bomb-shell among the Fenians yesterday, although many to whom rumor ascribes the position of experts in Fenian matters declared that it has been expected for some days. Early in the morning the flaming bulletins of some of the "enterprising" journals of this City attracted considerable crowds, the members of which discussed the truth or falsity of the news and the extent of the reported outbreak with their accustomed vivacity. It was a noticeable fact, notwithstanding their assertions of secret knowledge on the point, that among those most taken aback by the suddenness of the news were many who were supposed to be in confidential relations with prominent leaders of the movement, and it was pretty generally reported that, owing to stringent measures taken by the Government of Earl DERBY, the *éclaircissement* had been hurried. However this may be, and whatever may be the actual extent of the movement, the general belief among all classes of Irishmen in this City is, that the final struggle of their countrymen has commenced, and that it will prove lengthened and determined. It is known that C. O. I. R. STEPHENS left the City some weeks since for Ireland by an intricate and ingenious route unknown to English detectives; and it is also known that, just before starting, he most solemnly exhorted his followers, at a meeting held at his headquarters, to trust to the next month for signs of stirring action. To one in his confidence he said that this revolution—for he declared it would be nothing short of it—could not be crushed out in less than three years. These remarks, and the confidence of a large number in the integrity of JAMES STEPHENS, tend to give to our Irish citizens a vivid interest in the news just received.

As for the Roberts party, it is alleged that its leaders are planning another movement on Canada—one which they feel certain will end successfully, now that a diversion in their favor is made in Ireland. This reported project, however, meets no favor at the hands of the followers of James Stephens.

ARREST OF A GLASGOW FORGER.

A Photographer Forges Two Thousand £1 Notes and then Escapes to New-York—His Arrest on Extradition Papers.

Detective Eustace, of the Central Office, arrested Henry Greatrex, an Englishman, yesterday morning, on a charge of forgery, alleged to have been committed in Glasgow, Scotland. It appears that John McCall, Superintendent of the Glasgow Police, arrived in this City a few days ago from Southampton, by the steamer *Bremen*, bringing with him the necessary extradition papers from Lord Stanley to Sir Frederick Brice, British Minister at Washington, for the arrest of Greatrex, who is accused of having, with others, forged two thousand £1 notes on the Union Bank of Glasgow, two hundred of which were passed in Glasgow before the fraud was detected.

Greatrex was well known in Glasgow, where he was the proprietor of a photographic gallery, and it is not known whether these forged notes have been struck from a genuine plate, surreptitiously obtained, or photographed, so well have they been executed. Besides his photographic business, Greatrex appears to have been a man of diverse pursuits and talents, having been at one time a strolling player, and latterly a prominent sensation street-preacher in the Scottish capital. He preached to the multitude assembled to witness the execution of Dr. Pritchard (who poisoned his wife) on the enormity of capital punishment, haranguing the crowd while the dreadful scene was in progress. He was also a member of the local sect known as the "Plymouth Brethren."

When Greatrex made his escape from Great Britain he took passage on the steamer at Southampton, being accompanied in his flight by a young girl who had been in his employ in the photographic gallery, and the pair sailed from Southampton under the assumed names of Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Three weeks had elapsed before the mode of their escape was discovered by the Police, but the officers of the law soon followed in pursuit, with success, as the early arrest of the accused fully proves.

In the trunk of the prisoner was found eighteen hundred of the forged notes, so that he could not have passed any on this side of the Atlantic. Greatrex is a man of fine appearance, having a rather military air, being a member of the Glasgow volunteer forces. His counsel, George M. Curtis, Esq., has procured a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the accused will be taken before United States Commissioner Newton at an early day for a hearing. Very little doubt is expressed of his being ultimately surrendered to the custody of the Glasgow Police Superintendent.

POLICE TRIALS.

Swindling Receivers of Stolen Goods—A Target Company.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

The Police Commissioners were occupied most of yesterday afternoon in the trial of Officers Peyson Herbert and Robert Gray, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who have been in disgrace for about three months. The offence with which they are charged is technically known as "burning a fence," but which, rendered in English, may be called swindling receivers of stolen goods. When these officers, with others, were first accused of this blackmailing business they were arrested and confined in the Tombs, and have been suspended from duty ever since. The case never came to trial in Court, the District-Attorney having consented to the entering of a *nolle prosequi*, but the Commissioners of Police are determined to know the facts in relation to the matter.

Marcus Solomon, a German, who is engaged in the shoe business at No. 88 Vesey-street, is the complainant in the case. He testified yesterday that one day during the Summer a negro called at his store, with samples of some misses' shoes which he desired to sell. The negro represented that the shoes belonged to the mate of a vessel, who had brought them from Philadelphia. Mr. Solomon agreed to take the shoes at 50 cents a pair, and the negro was to deliver them in the evening. At the appointed time the shoes were brought, and the negro was paid $28 50. Immediately on leaving the store he was seen to hand the money to a man named Levenberg, who paid him $5. Subsequently, Officers Gray and Herbert visited Solomon's store, and on looking over his goods, said that the shoes left by the negro were stolen property and the proceeds of a burglary. They threatened to arrest Mr. Solomon for receiving stolen goods, and so frightened that gentleman that he tried to buy them off. He first offered $50, gradually increasing the amount until finally the officers agreed to let him alone on his paying them $550. To raise this sum Mr. Solomon sent for his nephew and his son-in-law, both of whom loaned him a portion of the amount. During these negotiations Levenberg, who had, through the negro, got Mr. Solomon into the scrape, appeared on the scene, and was urging Solomon and his family to pay the demands of the officers. Mr. Solomons finally gave the money to his nephew, with the understanding that it was to be paid to Gray and Herbert. But these wary detectives were not doing business in so open a manner, and they refused to accept the money, but stipulated that it was to be paid to Levenberg. The nephew complied with this request, putting the money in Levenberg's pocket, whereupon that individual and the officers departed in company, leaving the Solomon family in great distress at the loss of so much ready cash, but better satisfied to lose that amount than to be dragged to Court and have their antecedents overhauled. Subsequently, Mr. Solomon learned of similar blackmailing operations, alleged to have been perpetrated by Herbert and Gray, and accordingly presented his case to Superintendent Kennedy, and the arrest and imprisonment of the officers followed on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The theory of the prosecution is that Levenberg and the officers were in collusion, and furnished the shoes by which Solomon was caught. The trial yesterday, while it left no doubt in the minds of any who heard it of the guilt of the officers, showed that there was still a link or two wanting in the chain of evidence to establish the fact of a conspiracy, which would have been necessary to have secured a criminal conviction. While the fact that Mr. Solomon fell so readily into the trap set for him, and preferred to pay "hush money" to undergoing an investigation, will not recommend him especially to the community as an honest dealer, it will in no wise exculpate the officers for their share of the transaction. The Police would be little protection against crime if every thief and receiver of stolen goods was allowed to compound his offence by bribing the officers. Officers Herbert and Gray, having been suspended from pay and duty several months, will undoubtedly find their retirement from active service perpetual.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT.

Officer Patrick Kennally, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was arraigned upon a charge similar to the above, the complainant being Mr. Caspar Jacobs, a dealer in clothing, doing business in Third-avenue. In this case the goods sold to him were two pieces of cassimere which had been stolen from a store in Canal-street. The goods were discovered in Jacobs' store by a private detective, and Mr. Jacobs was induced to pay $200 rather than go to Court. He claimed that Kennally was a sharer in the "blood money," but there was no evidence to substantiate the allegation—on the contrary, it appeared more as if he was an innocent person whom the complainant was trying to blackmail. The officer need have no fear for the result of the trial.

CAPTAIN OF A TARGET COMPANY.

Officer Edmund Burke, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, was charged with violation of orders in having recently officiated as Captain of a target excursion. It appears that a rule of the Police Department prohibits members of the force belonging to any military organization, or going upon any target or pic-nic excursion without permission from the Superintendent. Burke recently officiated as Captain of the "William Roach Musketeers," and with his command made a raid upon Morrisania. After their return to the City the President of the Harlem Railroad Company sent a communication to the Police Commissioners, informing them that "Capt." Burke's company was guilty of some shocking irregularities while in Westchester County, and among other things stole three overcoats. Burke plead guilty to going without permission, but denied the irregularities. His willful disobedience of orders will cost him dearly.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Metropolitan Fire Commissioners yesterday—present a full Board, President Pinckney in the chair—the following communications were received and appropriately referred:

From Henry Bergh, Esq., President of Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals, calling the attention of the Board to the rapid manner in which the apparatus of the Department proceed to fires, and asking that they be instructed to drive slower in crowded streets.

From W. W. Downing, accompanied by a letter from Horace Greeley, asking for a clerkship.

From Andrew H. Green, President Central Park Commissioners, calling attention of Board to infraction of rules of the Park by Engine No. 38, and Hook and Ladder No. 8, running machines across the Park on 21st October.

From Nathaniel Johnson, requesting permission to occupy house of Hose Company No. 40.

From H. H. Porter, Secretary Metropolitan Insurance Company, calling attention to premises No. 53 Rose-street, in which is stored camphene, turpentine and other combustible materials.

From D. Gerkin, stating that his wagon was run into and damaged by Engine No. 20, while proceeding to a fire, and requesting compensation for same.

From James M. McLean, Esq., President of National Board of Fire Underwriters, calling the attention of the Board to Miller's firemen's ladder and fire escape.

From John Segerson and John J. Blair, of the Point Comfort Association, asking the use of premises No. 206 Norfolk-street.

From Michael O'Leary and others, returning thanks to Engine Company No. 12 for their promptitude and energy in subduing the fire at Nos. 149 and 151 Catharine-street, Nov. 23.

From Chief Engineer, advising that Engine Companies Nos. 18, 21, 25, 26, 28 and 33, be supplied with second-class Amoskeag steamers. Also, giving the following returns of fires for October: Alarms for fire, 61; false alarms, 13. Total for October, 74. Total alarms from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1866, 791. Also making requisitions for various supplies.

From Michael Mulligan, Engine No. 30, asking that his dismissal be changed to resignation. Granted.

From Robert C. Brown, foreman Engine No. 36, Harlem, stating that Joseph Table and Charles Pabor, are elected members of said Company.

The following resignations were received and accepted:

James Canton, Engine No. 25; Henry Connelly, Engine No. 2; Robert Beattie, Engine No. 18; Richard F. Scully, Engine No. 12; John J. Crota, Engine No. 31; Louis Shaw, Engine No. 34; John McCarthy, Hook and Ladder No. 9.

Various complaints were received and referred to the Committee on Appointments and Discipline for action; from C. C. Pinckney, Esq., Chairman Finance and Telegraph, advising payment of sundry accounts. Which was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted:

By Commissioner Engs:

That in conformity with the law creating the Metropolitan Fire Department, the Annual Report to the Governor of the State be prepared and submitted to the Board for confirmation.

By Commissioner Pinckney:

That the sleeping rooms of the Department be supplied with cocoa matting.

By Commissioner Abbe:

That the services of John Ganson and Henry Lewis, employes at the repair shop in Elizabeth-street, being no longer required, they are hereby discharged from the Department.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Negative—Commissioners Pinckney, Engs and Brown.

Affirmative—Commissioner Abbe.

A communication was received from Commissioner Abbe, showing No. fires discovered and extinguished by individual Companies during the month of October.

By Commissioner Brown, Chairman Committee on Buildings and Supplies, advising that certain premises be surrendered to the Mayor and Commonalty. Adopted. Also, that the contract for supplying the Department with Cannel coal be awarded to J. T. Barnard, at his bid of $18 38-100 per ton of 2,000 lbs., he being the lowest bidder. Adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Abbe, Chairman of Committee on Appointments and Discipline, the following persons were dismissed the Department for cause: W. H. Van Houten, Engine No. 23; Michael Quinn, Engine No. 28; Anthony Glasstader, Hook and Ladder No. 3; Wm. Beaman and Private Clark, Engine No. 22; T. McDonough, Engine No. 19; and T. W. Geery, Hook and Ladder No. 12.

The following appointments were made: Jno. W. Cooper, Engine No. 18; Michael Conlin, Engine No. 31.

The Board then adjourned.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

To-day being Thanksgiving Day, the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction met yesterday for the transaction of the semi-monthly business of the Commission.

President Bowen occupied the chair.

On motion, it was resolved to dispense with the services of a keeper at the Workhouse.

Dr. Theodore Kellogg was appointed Assistant-Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, with full power to act, in the absence of Dr. Parsons, as Resident Physician. His salary was fixed at $600 per annum.

The following change in the organization of Ward's Island was made:

A Warden, who shall reside on the Island and have the general supervision. A Keeper of Public Cemetery; a farmer; both of whom shall be under the orders of the first named.

Mr. William O. Webb was appointed Keeper of Cemetery at a salary of $800 per annum.

Hiram Diltz was given the contract of providing meals to the hands employed, for which he is entitled to the use of a house and all the vegetables required for the use of his family.

QUOITS.

Grand Match for the Championship Between McLaren and Hodgson.

A grand match for $1,000 a side and the championship of America, between McLaren, of Newark, N. J., and Hodgson, of Pottsville, Penn., will take place to-day, on the grounds of the Normal Quoit Club, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. There will also be a game for $250 a side, between Smith, of Paterson, N. J., and Holmes, of Germantown, Penn. It is anticipated that the above games will be the finest exhibition of quoit-pitching ever witnessed in America. Play will commence about 11:30 A. M.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A CURIOUS PIECE OF BUSINESS.

As Daniel L. Griffith, of No. 112 Leonard-street, was walking up Greenwich-street at a late hour on Tuesday night, he felt some one slip his hand under his arm. The man proved to be Christopher C. Grey, a total stranger, however, to Griffith. Grey continued to keep his arm linked in Griffith's, and the two men walked along together for a block or two in conversation. Whether Griffith was aware of the foolishness of his thus continuing in company with an unknown man at that late hour of the night, does not appear. He was, however, soon impressed with the fact by suddenly feeling a hand tugging at his gold watch and chain, followed by the incontinent flight of the aforesaid Grey, Mr. Griffith followed in rapid pursuit, and was fast nearing the fugitive, when Grey paused for a moment and handed another man the stolen watch and chain. Thus divided in his pursuit, Griffith only succeeded in arresting Grey, while the confederate escaped with his property. Officer Burns, of the Fifth Precinct, took Grey into custody and locked him up in the Leonard-street Station-house. Yesterday morning, before the prisoner was arraigned before the Court, Mr. Griffith received the stolen time-keeper through a third party, who expressed the hope that the complaint against Grey would not be pressed. Mr. Griffith, however, did make complaint, when the prisoner was fully committed for trial and locked up in default of $2,000 bail. Grey says he is 31 years of age, a farmer by occupation, and resides near Binghamton, Broome County, N. Y. He denied his guilt.

CITY CAR PICKPOCKETS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Alexander A. Vance, a resident of Morristown, N. J., and temporarily stopping at the Merchants' Hotel, went to one of the Broadway theatres in company with a party of ladies and gentlemen. After the performance they took a Bleecker-street car in Crosby-street for the purpose of going down town. The rear platform of the car was so crowded that Mr. Vance and his friends had some difficulty in entering the vehicle. As Mr. Vance passed the crowd on the platform, he felt a hand in his pantaloons pocket, and instantly discovered that his pocket-book, containing $21, had been stolen. At the same moment one of the men on the platform attempted to jump off the car, but was prevented by Mr. Vance, who seized him by the collar, and accused him of having committed the theft. The car was stopped and the accused given into the custody of Officer Barr, of the Fourteenth Precinct. On arriving at the Station-house the prisoner gave his name as William Farley. At the time of his arrest two or three other men sprang from the car and escaped, no doubt carrying the pocket-book with them, as it could not be found on Farley's person. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned before the Court, when the magistrate remanded him for further examination. It was subsequently ascertained that the accused was no less a person than Wm. Varley, *alias* "Reddy the Blacksmith," whose numerous exploits have been so often chronicled in the Police Reports.

ACTING AS HIS OWN DETECTIVE.

Samuel W. Andrews, of No. 157 West Forty-fourth-street, left his horse and wagon in Chambers-street, on the 5th inst. In the wagon was a blanket, buffalo robe and an overcoat, making the aggregate value of the property about $750. While Mr. Andrews was absent on business Samuel Wark leaped into the vehicle, picked up the reins and drove off rapidly. Mr. Andrews concluded to act as his detective, and made a vigorous search for his missing property, succeeding at length in discovering that Wark was the thief, and that he had fled to Philadelphia. Thither Mr. Andrews proceeded and was successful in finding Wark on Monday last. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and agreed to accompany his accuser to this City, thus saving an immense amount of trouble, and both arrived here on Tuesday evening. Yesterday morning Mr. Andrews appeared in Court with the accused in his custody, when a formal complaint was made against Wark, who was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail. He has given such information as will lead to the recovery of the greater part of the stolen property.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ROBBING A TILL.

On Tuesday night at a late hour Mary Ann Wilson, a girl of frail character, went into the oyster saloon, No. 187 Wooster-street, kept by George W. Sherman, and called for some refreshments. While the proprietor was in the kitchen giving the order for the meal Mary leaned over the counter and stole $53 from the drawer, with which she attempted to escape, but was prevented by Sherman, who detained her, and, finding the money in her possession, immediately caused her arrest. Justice Dodge committed her for examination.

HARNESS.

Yesterday morning a man named Robert Miller was arrested, charged with stealing a set of harness, valued at $25, from Charles Link, at No. 270 Seventh-avenue. He afterward disposed of it, so says the testimony, to one John Wells. The accused was committed for examination.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mr. Solon Winterbottom, who dwells at No. 233 West Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday caused the arrest of Maggie Smith, formerly a domestic in his employ, whom he charges with carrying off two overcoats, valued at $100, from his wardrobe early yesterday morning. The accused was followed by another servant in the house, Maria Williams by name, who witnessed the theft, and handed the thief over to a police officer. She was conveyed before Justice Dodge, who committed her for trial in default of bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Dodge.

AN ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY FRUSTRATED.

Robert Kruger is a merchant-tailor, who does business on the first floor, front, of the dwelling house No. 56 East Broadway, and resides with his family in a back room adjacent to the same. Yesterday morning, shortly before 4 o'clock, he was awakened by a noise which he thought proceeded from the direction of the store. He immediately arose, went into the store, lit up the gas, and searched about for the cause of the commotion, but failed to discover it. He then returned to the back room, when he heard voices in the hall, and looking through the key-hole he observed a light, and by the aid of its reflection three men, who were discussing aloud the best means of gaining access to the front room. Mr. Kruger immediately called out, "Who's there?" when they all ran away, making their exit by the back door, and thence through a side alley-way to the street. Here a faithful Metropolitan, Officer Wild, of the Seventh Precinct, who happened to be passing at the time, attempted to halt the trio, but as they were desperate and fleet footed withal they succeeded in eluding the officer's grasp, and then started on a brisk run toward Market-street. They were closely pursued, however, by the spunky officer, who soon succeeded in arresting one of them, upon whom he found a "jimmy" and seven lock-picks. The other two were subsequently arrested by Officers Mershe, O'Connor and Willoughby, who joined in the chase. Upon taking the prisoners to the Seventh Precinct Station-house they gave their names as Francis Winer, James Martin and John Harper. They are all desperadoes, and one of them threatened to knock the brains out of the officer who apprehended him, but upon perceiving that he had his master to cope with he did not try the operation. They were taken before the Magistrate yesterday morning, where they were committed for trial without bail.

A BOLD THIEF.

On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, two men walked into the cloak and mantua establishment of Joseph A. Dazet, at No. 75 Division-street, when one of them, named James Hanley, picked up a cloak from a sewing-machine upon which it was lying, and immediately ran away with it, while his confederate sought to make his escape sure by impeding Mr. Dazet's endeavor to reach the store door. His chum gone, he left, too, and neither of them have been seen since until Tuesday evening, when Hanley was met in the street by the owner of the cloak, and immediately arrested. The accused was committed for examination in default of bail.

FEMALE PICKPOCKETS ON GRAND-STREET.

Yesterday afternoon as Mrs. Caroline Goldstein, who resides at No. 139 Bowery, was engaged looking in a store window in Grand-street, near Forsyth-street, two women approached her, and while one of them violently shoved her aside, the other abstracted $13 75 and a porte-monnaie from her pocket. The lady immediately made her loss known to Detective Officer King, of the Tenth Precinct, who followed the thieves and arrested them. Their names are Ann Klegg and Ann King. They were committed for examination without bail. They are well known to the Police as professionals, and from their very respectable appearance they are well calculated to deceive the unwary.

SHOES AND LASTS.

According to the affidavits in this case it would appear that Martin Bisby is a shoe dealer at No. 218 Chrystie-street. A week or so ago he gave one dozen pairs of shoes (unmade) and five pairs of lasts to Geo. Pfister, No. 237 Fifth-street, for the purpose of having him finish the former and return them within a week. On Friday last, it is charged, that William Barrington, an itinerant cobbler, went to Pfister's place, and representing that he had been sent by Bisby to get the shoes and lasts, readily obtained them. The accused was arrested soon afterward, and yesterday committed for examination by Justice Shandley.

A RUN OVER CASE.

Ernest Miller was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the charge of running over a little girl named Henrietta Burns, with a butcher cart which he was driving at a furious rate through Essex-street. The prisoner was held to answer in default of the required bail.

LAW REPORTS.

Passing Counterfeit Money.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

Harvey R. Armitage was put on trial charged with passing a counterfeit $1 Treasury note. The evidence for the Government showed that the accused, who resided in Albany, was in the City on a visit, and in company with a Mr. Bailey and his wife and a Mrs. Weaver went one evening into several lager beer saloons in the Eastern District. Bailey paid for the refreshments, which the party ordered in some cases, receiving money to do it from Armitage. The keeper of one saloon proved the receipt of a bad $1 from one of a party of four, three of whom were identified, but not the accused. Bailey was arrested for passing a bill at another place, and was taken to the Station-house, his wife going with him. The accused and Mrs. Weaver started for New-York, and the latter testified that on the way he told her he must go back because he had thrown away some bad money, which he ought not to have done. He did not, however, go back. A policeman testified to picking up two rolls of bills which were shown to be similar to the one in question.

The accused brought witnesses to testify to his good character. He showed that the place where the bills were picked up was on the road where Bailey went to the Station-house, and he proved that some of the witnesses had made statements different from their testimony on the stand, and the jury, after an absence of nearly an hour, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

For the Government, Mr. Erhardt.

For defendant, Gen. Crooke.

Conclusion of the Trial for Breach of Promise in the Supreme Court Circuit—A Verdict of $200 for Plaintiff.

Before Justice Mullen and a Jury.

Cornelia Wiggin vs. *William A. Russell.*—The trial of this action already reported in our columns, was concluded yesterday. At the opening of the Court Mr. Squires, former law partner of Ex-Attorney-General Cushing, was examined. He gave some evidence in corroboration of that of Gen. Cushing's. He had no doubt but that the plaintiff in this action verified the complaint in the suit which was commenced in 1858 for breach of promise and seduction.

Laura A. Story testified that she knew the parties to this suit; she had a conversation with the plaintiff in the Autumn of 1860; the latter came to the room of witness and talked considerably about her engagement with the defendant; she spoke of the manner in which she became acquainted with him; witness had several interviews with her; had one or more after the plaintiff had been to Troy to meet defendant; at that place she said she agreed with defendant to return all of the letters he had written to her; that he paid her some money at that time, and was to pay her more when the letters were returned; at a subsequent interview the plaintiff stated to witness that she, plaintiff, did not intend to return the letters to Mr. Russell.

The defendant was then put upon the stand. He testified in substance that he is a married man; he has nine children. At the time he promised to marry plaintiff he had eight; four of whom are girls.

Q.—Did you tell the plaintiff you were worth at least $100,000, and that if it were not for some heavy losses which you had sustained you would be worth $160,000? A.—There is no truth in any statement of that kind testified to by plaintiff; I was worth from $10,000 to $15,000; I had been acquainted with the plaintiff for six or eight weeks prior to the marriage promise; I broke off the engagement because I learned of the suit by the plaintiff against a man for breach of promise, and also for seduction; as soon as I heard of that affair I wrote her a plain, fair letter, stating to her all the circumstances as I had heard them, and asked her to meet me, naming a day; I also asked her to telegraph if she would meet me at the time I suggested, so that we might fully understand each other; I asked her to meet me at the Delavan House in Albany; when we met, she denied that she had ever had any suit of the kind referred to; in February, 1860, I saw her in Harlem; in October, 1860, I met her again in Troy; there the $50 was paid to her and she agreed to return all my letters; the understanding was that when she did so I was to give her $150; she solemnly promised to return them as soon as she could go to New-York; she never did return them, and has them now in her possession; I have always been ready to comply with my agreement; I destroyed every one of the letters received from her; I never said anything about going to the West, and having a happy home, as testified to by her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bliss—I might have said to her that I had lost a great deal, and had then nothing but my own hands with which to make a living; I was married on the 28th of February, 1860; this was three or four days after the last interview as testified to by the plaintiff; I became engaged to the one I married in January, 1860; that wife is dead, and I have again married since; I never intended to marry the plaintiff after I became satisfied she had commenced a suit against a certain man in 1858 for seduction and breach of promise; I went to the office of Col. Bliss to see if anything could be done by way of a settlement, but I did not say or do anything to keep up the engagement after I learned of the suit, and consequently of the character of the woman who is now the plaintiff.

A number of letters were here produced, some of which were read in evidence. Some other testimony was given, and the witnesses were cross-examined at great length. The character of a man who has hitherto stood high in public estimation was sought to be impeached, but the Court intimated that the real issues to be tried did not warrant such an investigation.

The plaintiff was recalled and testified that she never authorized Gen. Cushing or any member of his firm to bring the suit for seduction and breach of promise. She never signed the complaint, nor did she swear to it. She did, however, sign a paper, the object of which was to exonerate the delinquent in question, in the estimation of his family. A receipt for $600 was also signed by her. Plaintiff further swore that she never told Mrs. Story that Russell had paid her money. That was false. When the question was put to witness if she would return the letters, she said: "I have no letters for sale; they have been dear to me, and they are sacred now." Witness never asked Gen. Cushing not to speak of the other suit for fear it would injure her.

Q.—Did you ever threaten Mr. Squires, Mr. Cushing's partner, with a slander suit? A.—No, never; I told him I had understood he had slandered me. When I suggested this Mr. Squires used very profane language to me, but he said he was willing to give me a paper to the effect that he had never said anything against my character; Russell has never paid me any money since the 24th of February, 1859.

Cross-examination by Mr. Marsh—What did you receive the $600 for? A.—For signing a paper exonerating the gentleman in question from any suspicions his family might have.

Q.—There was no suit commenced, you say? A.—No; I never authorized any suit.

Q.—What was the nature of the proceedings you authorized Gen. Cushing to take; was it an injunction you wished, so that he might not be able to visit you again? A.—Yes, that was what I wanted; I did not want Mr. —— to be injuring my character; I had known him since I was eleven years old; he was then a married man; his advances were indelicate, and were highly improper, especially in a married man.

Q.—But what kind of a paper was it that you signed? You say you did not sign or swear to a complaint? A.—I signed a paper the object of which was to exonerate this man before his family; I also signed a receipt for $600.

Q.—How many different times did defendant promise to marry you? A.—Three times at least, beside all of his affectionate letters to me; he used a great many endearing terms; but there were three times in which the day was fixed; the first was in November, 1858, the second in January, 1859, and the third in May of the same year; after November, every time he came to see me I expected to go home with him to his mansion as his bride.

At this stage of the trial counsel for the plaintiff read a number of other letters from the defendant to the plaintiff. In nearly all of these the defendant addressed the plaintiff in very affectionate terms. He called himself "Dolly," and invariably subscribed himself as "Ever your William."

Defendant was then asked about the three set times of marriage. He said that no time was ever set for the ceremony to take place. On his cross-examination the defendant testified that by profession he is a lawyer.

Ex-Attorney-General Cushing was then called—He said that when the plaintiff came to his office to consult him about the other breach of promise case, she brought a letter of introduction from an ex-Congressman.

Q.—Did she employ you to bring that suit? A.—Yes! most emphatically she did. From the shoes on her feet to the hat on her head, she did.

Mr. Bliss for plaintiff, objected to the witness testifying to what she communicated to Cushing as her counsel. That communication he said was privileged as between lawyer and client.

After considerable argument by counsel upon either side the objection was finally withdrawn and the counsel proceeded:

The plaintiff in substance said she had been much annoyed by a certain gentleman who was a prominent man in a congregation where plaintiff had been a Sunday-school teacher; that he had taken her to assignation houses, and the intimations were that this was not the first time the pious man had done things of that nature. Plaintiff told him she had just found out he had a wife and son; that when he seduced her by a promise of marriage he had concealed the fact that he was a husband and father from her. The plaintiff in that suit claimed $5,000; defendant would not give more than $1,000; a complaint was drawn, signed and sworn to by her; the suit was afterward settled; Richard Busteed was counsel for the defendant; she received $600 and gave her receipt therefor, and she also agreed to release defendant from all further annoyance and litigation. This witness gave considerable more testimony of a like nature.

The plaintiff was then put on the stand, and stated that Gen. Cushing's testimony was incorrect. She had known the defendant in that suit since she was 11 years old; when she first knew him he was a married man.

Q.—Did you ever go with that defendant to houses of assignation? A.—No, I never did.

Q.—Did you make such a statement to Gen. Cushing? A.—No.

Q.—Well, what was there that gave rise to such a report? A.—In going with him from one place to another in New-York once, when we came opposite a house, he said he wished to go in and see a poor woman whom he had been furnishing with flour for several years. We went in, but I soon saw it was not a suitable house for me, and I got out as soon as I could.

After the testimony was all in, the case was summed up by Mr. Marsh for the defendant, and by Mr. Cadwallader for plaintiff.

Mr. Justice Mullen then briefly charged the Jury. He said the promise of marriage and the breach thereof were admitted by the defendant. But the latter made two defences. First—A settlement, and second, that the plaintiff was a woman of unchaste character. The defence as to settlement had not, according to some testimony, been sustained. If all the terms of it had not been complied with, it was no settlement, and the Jury must then look to the other defence. As to the second defence, if it were true that the plaintiff was a lewd woman at the time the promise was made, and that fact was unknown to defendant, that was a sufficient defence, and the Jury must render their verdict for the defendant. He was not under any obligation to take an unchaste woman into his family, and she ought to be taught, if as a lewd woman she has come into this Court, that she cannot trifle with the affections or the feelings of a man.

But if at the time the marriage promise was made, he knew she was not virtuous, this is to be taken into consideration on the question of damages. The Jury must find at the outset whether or not she did authorize Cushing & Co. to commence a suit for her against this man whose name is not mentioned. She says she did not; they say she did authorize them, and that the suit was commenced and issue joined therein. This was a question purely for the Jury.

After a long consultation the Jury, at a late hour last evening, rendered a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff.

The Stewart Divorce Case—Verdict for the Husband.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

Before Hon. J. W. Gilbert and a Jury.

Judge Gilbert, at the close of the summing up of counsel last evening, charged the Jury, presenting them a series of questions, which they were to answer as the evidence should incline their minds.

At about 11:15 at night the Jury returned with the following verdict:

First, Did the defendant, Deborah Stewart, on the 1st day of January, 1864, or at any time between that day and the 20th day of August, 1866, at any place, commit adultery with William C. Kneeland, or with any other person or persons, and, if so, with whom? Yes, with William C. Kneeland.

Second—Was such adultery committed without the consent, connivance, privity or procurement of the plaintiff? Yes.

Third—Has the plaintiff voluntarily cohabited with the defendant since he discovered the facts of such adultery? No.

Fourth—Have more than five years elapsed since said adultery was first know to the plaintiff? No.

Fifth—Did the plaintiff, on the —— day of 1860, or at any time between that day and the —— day of 1866, commit adultery with one Catherine Sturdevant, or with one Ann McNamara, or at any time with the said Ann McNamara, or with either the said Ann or Catherine Sturdevant? No.

Sixth—Did the plaintiff, about the year 1860, or at any other time or times, commit adultery with Mary Ann Tucker, or with any other person or persons, and if so, with whom? No.

A Question of Wharfage—The Case of Wharfs as Places of Storage—Is the Atlantic Dock Within the Port of New-York?

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT—NOV. 28.

Before Hon. John A. Lott and a Jury.

The Atlantic Dock Company vs. *Russell W. Adams.*—This was an action brought to recover wharfage for two years from the 1st of April, 1862, to April, 1864, alleged to be due to the Atlantic Dock Company from defendant, who carried on the business of a lumber-dealer on premises fronting some 200 feet on India Wharf, the property of said Company. It was alleged that defendant was in the habit of suffering piles of lumber to remain on the India Wharf and adjacent wharves for weeks and months, and on one occasion in 1864, from the first of January to the month of May, and not paying wharfage thereon. This suit was brought to recover $6,000 wharfage under the 3d section of the Statute of 1860, which allowed owners of bulkheads or piers to charge and receive the sum of five cents per ton on all goods, wares and materials, and the same for every day after the expiration of forty-eight hours they were allowed to remain on the wharf, excepting on property transported by canal-boats through the canals of the State, or storage in front of premises of the owner or occupant of a warehouse, where a delay of eight days was allowed without charge. Testimony was adduced to establish these allegations.

Counsel for defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that no case has been proved. First that no evidence had been offered to show how long, if at all, any lumber remained on the pier or bulkhead after it was left or deposited there; second, that there was no evidence that any quantity of lumber had remained on the pier or bulkhead for any time after the expiration of forty-eight hours from the time it was left there; and third, the same objections, substituting simply in place of forty-eight hours eight days. There was no evidence on which the Jury could compute the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff, if any, pursuant to the third section of the act of April, 1860. The plaintiff had made out no cause of action.

The Court ruled that there was sufficient evidence on that point to go to the Jury, one witness swearing that a quantity of lumber did remain on the dock, and under cover, for a great portion of the Winter.

Counsel excepted to the ruling.

For the defendant, it was claimed that no evidence had been adduced to show that any specified quantity of lumber had been suffered to remain on the wharf in violation of the law of 1860; that it was only there when detained for the purpose of reshipment or removal to the yard, which sometimes was for a considerable time, on account of the heavy business done by defendant, and that the wharf was in front of his storing place or warehouse. It was contended that the sheds used in a lumber yard for the storing of lumber were warehouses in the proper sense of that term, and thus they were brought within the operation of the law 1860 in reference to the right to store on the bulkhead for eight days. It was also claimed and testified to by defendant that a verbal agreement was had between himself and the President of the Dock Company that he should be permitted to use the dock as he had done, on condition that he exerted his influence to bring vessels to the wharves of plaintiff. The President denied that there was any such agreement, although he admitted that he had promised defendant as much as he dared to do as President of the Company.

Counsel for defendant raised as a technical point that the property of the Atlantic Dock Company was not within the port of New-York, but within the city of Brooklyn. The first section of the law of 1860 referred to any piers or bulkheads within the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, while the third section, under which this action was brought, specified "the port of New-York," merely.

The Court ruled against the point, and counsel excepted.

The Court charged the jury as a question of law, that the defendant's case did not come within the eight days' exception in the law of 1860. The question as to the quantity of lumber that was stowed on the wharf, and the length of time it was so stowed was for the Jury to determine from the very indefinite testimony on the subject introduced. They were also to determine whether there was an agreement made as stated by defendant, and if they found there was, the plaintiff, as a matter of law, was entitled to recover for wharfage previous to the time of its making, February or March, 1863. Counsel for defendant reserved the right to except the charge so far as the two points of law indicated.

The Jury found a verdict for plaintiff, and assessed the damages at $854 16.

For plaintiff, Augustus Ford and N. Burchard; for defendants, G. T. Jenks, G. Reynolds and Richard Graham.

A Quarrel Between Distillers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY—NOV. 28.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Charles Doherty vs. *Patrick Cuff.*—The parties to this suit entered into the business of distilling whisky, rum and other fluids, in Forty-fifth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues—defendant agreeing to pay to plaintiff $2,800 for half interest in the stock and business, $2,000 of which was paid according to agreement, the balance still remaining unpaid. Last October a portion of the liquor distilled on the premises was seized by the United States authorities for violation of the Revenue Laws, the legality of the seizure still remaining undecided. The plaintiff brings this action to obtain a perpetual injunction against defendant restraining him from entering upon the premises or continuing the business in any manner. He claims that defendant by neglecting to pay the full amount of $2,800 agreed upon, never became a partner in the business, and that by failing to get a license to carry on the business he brought about a seizure by the authorities greatly to the detriment of the business. He further asks that defendant be compelled to account to plaintiff for the stock used, to render a statement of the business done while the distillery was carried on by him.

In reply defendant sets up that plaintiff instigated the seizure of the liquor by the Revenue Officers in order to break up the partnership, having become sick of his bargain; he denies that he failed to procure a license according to law, and as an offset to the balance of the $2,800 due the plaintiff, sets up his services and labor in the distillery. Case still on.

William H. Ingersoll for defendant; McKeon and Smythe for plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 28.

By Judge Monell.

Henry Eisner *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; motion for leave to discontinue without costs denied; plaintiff may discontinue on payment of costs. Henry Westheimer et al. *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz et al.; same decision. Chas. Reynolds *vs.* Jackson S. Schultz; question of fact to be tried by a jury; settled. Joseph A. Sprague *vs.* Geo. Raphael; motion for warrant of commitment denied. Mary Ann Halsey, administratrix, *vs.* Luther C. Carter; motion to set aside referee's report denied, with $10 costs; extra allowance of 5 per cent. allowed; judgment to be entered by the clerk in conformity with decision of referee. Julius G. Gaulley et al. *vs.* Frederick Hare et al.; motion granted in part. Angelina Amory *vs.* Jane Amory; motion to set aside judgment and for a new trial denied.

By Judge Barbour.

Aaron A. Degrau *vs.* Rufus K. Delafield; motion granted. Geo. S. Harding et al. *vs.* Jas. Lynch, Sheriff; on payment of trial fees and disbursements including costs of entering judgment and $10 costs of this motion, within five days, and stipulating to take short notice of trial, the order must be granted as prayed for especially on this motion. Louisa C. Southwick *vs.* George W. Southwick; report of referee set aside and cause referred back to the same referee on terms; (see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.) Adam Ferguson *vs.* Maupa F. Ferguson; Report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The Court of General Sessions finished up its business for the November term yesterday.

THE TRICKS OF A VISITING SWEETHEART.

Eliza Deyo pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. Lucian Jacquin keeps a jewelry-store at No. 79 University-place, where he had in October last a porter named Edward Smith. Edward had a sweetheart who occasionally called to see him; that sweetheart was Eliza Deyo, who was a domestic in a private family. She was in the habit of calling frequently to see Edward at the store referred to, and on several of her visits took advantage of the temporary absence of Mr. Jacquin to walk into the store and help herself to valuable rings. Accordingly, several of the rings were missed and Eliza was suspected of having been the thief. She was waited upon by a policeman, who found some of the rings in her possession and pawn-tickets for the remainder. The value of all the rings stolen was $99. The prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

CARRYING A SLUNG-SHOT.

Francis McManus pleaded guilty to carrying a slung-shot. On the night of Oct. 30 Officer Harrison Wilson, of the Eighteenth Precinct, saw the prisoner hanging about the corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street, and was approaching him, when he pulled from his pocket a slung-shot in a threatening manner. The officer, deeming it dangerous for a person thus equipped to be at large, arrested him. Sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged.

A RETURN FOR HOSPITALITY.

George Klemme pleaded guilty of petit larceny of money. It appeared that on the 22d of October last the prisoner went into the house of Dovas Rohle, No. 203 Broome-street, and requested the privilege of lying down to rest for a while—a boon which was granted, George having no home of his own. Mrs. Rohle had occasion to go out and leave him on the couch, and during her absence the prisoner got up and examined one of the drawers of a bureau which stood in the apartment, and abstracted therefrom the sum of $58, which he appropriated to his own use. The prisoner was discharged under a suspended sentence.

AN ILLEGAL VOTER SET AT LIBERTY.

John Elder pleaded guilty to the charge of voting illegally at the State election held on the 6th of November. The prisoner, after voting in his own name in the Second District of the First Ward, in which he lived, went to the Fifth District of the same Ward, where he had been previously registered as Philip Martin, and in that name offered to vote, when Officer Doyle, of the First Precinct, arrested him. The Court suspended sentence and discharged the prisoner.

AN OFFICE THIEF.

John Murphy pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny. On the 22d of November he stole from Charles Gregg, Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-street, two coats, two shirts and a cane, of the value of $50. The prisoner admitted his guilt, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

SENTENCES.

Prisoners who were convicted and remanded during the week were brought up, and their cases disposed of as follows:

Philip Riester who pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Morris Worms who pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, was discharged under suspended sentence.

Simon Katz who pleaded guilty of grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Andrew Williams and Francis Jerrold, who pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years each.

Edward Smith and John Tucker, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, were discharged, sentence being suspended.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appearing for the people.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 28, 1866.

$10,000 U. S. 6s '81..R.. 112½	100 Mar. Min Co.....s3 12½
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81....C. 113	200 Mar. Pref............ 26⅝
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74....C. 106	300 Boston W. P......... 30⅛
5,000 do............ 105⅜	200 do............ 30⅜
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62 109⅜	100 Adams Ex.Co....... 76½
30,000 do............ 109	5 do............ 77
1,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 107⅛	25 South Am. Nav. & Marine R. 110¾
40,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65 New Issue........ 108⅜	100 do........b30 110¾
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C. 100	38 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 177
10,000 Tr. Notes.7 3-10s. First Ser.......... 105⅞	500 Erie Railroad....... 71⅞
	1100 do............ 71⅝
40,000 do.....2d Ser. 105⅛	200 do............ 72
68,000 do.....3d Ser 105⅛	50 Erie R. Pr.......... 72
6,000 do............ 105⅛	100 Hudson R. R........ 121⅜
35,000 Tenn. 6s,....x-c 89⅞	300 N. Y. Central........ 113
2,000 Cal. 7s............ 117½	100 do............ 113⅛
9,000 Missouri 6s........ 88	1175 do............ 113⅛
10,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R............ 88¼	100 do............ 113⅛
	100 do........s10 113⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, N...... 57	100 do............ 113⅛
5,000 Ohio 6s, '81........ 100	3600 Reading R......... 112⅜
10,000 O. & M. C.......... 29⅛	500 do........b30 112½
20,000 do............ 29⅛	5000 do........s30 112⅛
10,000 do............ 29¼	200 Mich. Cen........ 112
50,000 do............ 19	800 M. S. & N. I......... 82
10,000 do........b10 29	100 do........b7 82
1,000 Erie 1st M.......... 100⅛	50 do............ 81⅞
11,000 Erie 3d M.......... 97⅛	100 do............ 81⅝
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 95	20 Panama R........... 265
3,000 Mich. C. 8s, New Bonds............ 110	100 Ill. Central R........ 118⅞
	50 do............ 119⅛
1,000 C. & N.W. Con. Conv. Bds.......... 84	500 Cleve. & Pitts...... 85
	100 Chi. & N. W.......... 44
13,000 Chic. & M. 1st M. 89	100 do............ 44⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 77	500 do............ 44⅛
5,000 Del., L. & W. 1st. 101	800 do............ 44
10,000 Mil.&St.P.1stM.. 92⅝	600 do........s30 43⅞
21,000 To.&W.1st M.Ex 93	400 Chi. & N. W. P....... 72⅝
5,000 C.& R.I.Pa.R.7s. 92	1000 do........s60 72
13 Ocean Bank........ 102	400 do............ 72¼
31 Bk. State of N. Y.. 109	1000 Cleve. & Tol......... 114⅛
35 Amer. Ex. Bk....... 114	500 do............ 114⅛
25 Manhattan Bank . 135	100 Chic. & R. I.......... 104¼
100 Canton Co......... 45	200 do............ 104⅛
500 do............ 44	700 do............ 104
146 Del. & Hud. Canal. 136	100 do............ 103⅞
50 Cum. Coal P........ 70	300 do............ 103⅞
500 do............ 70⅛	48 Chi. B. & Q.......... 132
40 West. U. Tel........ 47⅛	100 P., Ft.W.& C........ 105⅛
100 do............ 47	200 do............ 105⅛
150 do............ 47⅛	200 do............ 105
15 West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension.......... 96⅛	100 Chic. & Alt. P........ 111
	200 Mil. & St. P.......... 55
100 Quick. Min......... 45	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr...... 70⅛
75 do............ 45⅛	100 do............ 70

I O'CLOCK BOARD.

20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62 108⅞	300 Erie Railroad........ 71⅞
8,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.......... 105⅛	200 Reading R........... 111⅞
	85 Mich. Cen. R......... 112½
10,000 Ohio & M. C........ 28⅞	300 Mich. S. & N. I....... 81⅞
40,000 do............ 28⅞	500 do............ 81½
25 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R......... 111	1000 Cleve. & Pitts........ 84
100 Canton Co......... 45⅜	200 Chic. & N. W.......... 43⅝
200 do............ 45⅜	100 do........b15 43⅝
100 Mar. Pref.......... 26	400 Chi. & N. W. P........ 71⅞
200 West. U. Tel........ 46⅞	400 Cleve. & Tol.......... 113⅞
12 do............ 47	400 Chic. & R. I.......... 103⅞
20 N. Y. Cen.......... 112	100 do............ 103⅞
400 do............ 112⅛	100 Tol., W. & W......... 42⅜
100 do............ 112⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pr....... 69⅞

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,R.'62 106⅝	200 Reading R........... 111⅞
15,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue.......... 108⅛	400 do............ 112
	200 Mich. Cen........... 112
10,000 U.S.5s,10-40s,C.. 100	100 Mich. S. & N. I....... 81⅞
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.. 69⅛	400 Ill. Cen............. 118⅝
2,000 Mo. St. 6s.......... 87⅞	200 Panama R........s60 264
40,000 O. & M. Cer........ 29	500 Chic. & N. W.......... 43⅞
21,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d.. 92⅛	300 do............ 43
300 West. U. Tel........ 46⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. P....... 71⅛
100 do............ 46⅛	1200 do............ 71⅛
100 Quicksilver........ 44⅛	500 do........s30 71
50 do............ 45⅛	100 Cleve. & Tol......... 113⅞
200 do............ 45	500 Chic. & R. I.......... 103⅞
200 At. Mail St. C....... 101	400 P. F. W. & C.......... 104⅛
400 Pac. Mail S. Co...... 170	300 Mil. & St. P. Pr....... 69
100 N. Y. Cen.......... 112⅜	300 do............ 69⅛
200 do............ 112⅛	200 Ind. & Cin........... 87⅛
200 Erie R............. 71⅛	15 do............ 88
400 do............ 71⅛	100 H. & St. Jo.......... 58

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Mariposa Pref...... 26⅛	800 M. So. & N. I......... 81⅞
100 do............ 26	1200 do............ 81⅛
500 West. U. Tel........ 47	500 do........s3 81⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.......... 113	400 do........c 81⅛
100 do........s3 112⅞	100 do........s5 81⅛
100 do............ 112⅞	200 Chi. R. I. & P........ 104
1200 Erie R............ 71⅞	200 do........s3 103⅞
400 do........c 71⅞	300 do........s3 103⅞
500 do........s3 71⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.......... 44⅛
200 do........c 71⅞	300 do........s30 43⅞
500 do........c 71⅞	400 do........c 43⅞
400 Clev. & Pitts........ 84⅛	500 do........b3 44
400 do........c 84⅛	800 Chi. & N. W. P........ 72
800 do............ 84⅛	300 do........c 72
400 Reading R.......... 111⅞	200 do........s3 72
1200 do............ 111⅞	200 P., F. W. & C.....x-d 105⅛
800 do............ 111⅞	100 do............ 105⅛
400 do........b3 111⅞	100 do........c 105⅛
600 do............ 111⅞	100 do........c 105⅛
800 Clev. & Tol. R...... 114	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

30,000 Ohio & M. Cer.. 29	200 Reading R........... 111⅞
10,000 do........s3 28⅞	300 do............ 111⅞
100 Quick. Min. Co...... 45	100 Ill. Cen. R........s10 118
200 West. U. Tel........ 46⅞	2200 Clev. & Pitts R...... 84⅛
500 do........b3 46⅞	200 do........c 84⅛
100 do........s3 46⅞	200 Cleve. & Tol. R....... 113⅞
200 New-York Cen....... 112⅛	200 do............ 113⅞
200 do............ 112⅛	400 Chi. R. I. & P........ 103⅞
300 Erie R............. 71	100 do........s10 103⅞
400 do............ 71⅛	200 do........b3 103⅞
800 do............ 71⅛	200 Chi. & N. W.......... 43⅞
300 do........b3 71⅛	400 do........c 43⅞
400 do........s3 71⅛	100 do........b10 43⅛
300 do........b30 71⅛	200 do........b3 43⅛
300 do........s3 71⅛	100 do........s30 43⅛
200 M. S. & N. I........ 81⅛	500 Chic. & N. W. Pr. s3 71⅞
200 do........s3 81⅛	300 do........c 71⅞
200 do........c 81⅛	200 do........b10 71⅞
100 do........b5 81⅛	100 do........s3 71⅞
100 do........s5 81⅛	100 P., F. W. & C.....x-d 104⅛
200 do........s15 81	800 do............ 104⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000 O. & M. Cer...... 29	100 Quick. Min. Co...... 44⅛
300 Erie Railroad....... 71⅛	400 do........b3 44⅛
800 do............ 71	200 West. U. Tel......... 46⅞
600 do............ 70⅞	100 do............ 46⅞
300 do........b10 71	200 Clev. & Tol........... 113⅞
400 do........s3 70⅞	400 do............ 113⅞
300 do........b3 70⅞	200 do............ 113⅞
200 do........s3 70⅞	400 do............ 113
500 Reading R.......... 111⅞	200 Ch., R. I. & P........ 103⅞
500 do............ 111⅞	100 do........s3 103⅞
1200 do............ 111⅞	100 do........b3 103⅞
800 do........s3 111⅞	100 do........s15 103⅞
400 do........b10 111⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.......... 42⅞
400 do........b3 111⅞	3500 do............ 42⅞
100 Mar. Min. Pref... s3 26	800 do........s3 42⅞
200 N. Y. Cen.......... 112⅛	800 do............ 42⅞
600 Mich. S. & N. I....... 80⅞	200 do........b10 42⅞
1200 do............ 80⅞	100 do........b3 42⅞
800 do........s3 80⅞	100 do............ 42⅞
300 do........b3 80⅞	1200 do............ 42⅞
200 do........s10 80⅞	500 do............ 42⅞
200 do........s10 80⅞	300 Chic. & N. W. P....... 71
100 Clev. & Pitts........ 84	200 do............ 71⅛
600 do............ 83⅞	100 P., Ft. W. & C.....x-d 104⅛
200 do........s15 83⅞	100 do............ 104⅛
200 do........b5 83⅞	100 do........b3 104⅛
200 do........s3 83⅞	100 do........s3 104⅛

Wednesday, Nov. 28—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 142¼, and advanced to 142½@142¾ ℘ cent.; but large sellers appeared at these figures, and before 12 o'clock the price was down to 141 ℘ cent. From this figure there was a partial reaction to 141½ ℘ cent.; but the Cable news from Paris and the Washington advices in the afternoon papers afforded no encouragement to the upward speculation, and the Gold Room closed dull.

The eve of the Thanksgiving Holiday was not without a dull influence on business generally in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange. There was a disposition to sell the Railway market down, on the calculation that the present broken week and the meeting of Congress on Monday next will not only suspend, in a measure, but negatively prejudice all active speculation on the Exchange. The effect of this suspense, however, may already have been discounted. It has certainly been freely presumed upon by the sellers of Stocks to-day—particularly in the afternoon.

The Public Funds were steady in prices to-day. Business was dull at the close of the day because of the interruption of Thursday's Holiday. The great dealers were favored with Money at 5@6 ℘ cent. on pledge of United States collateral, and the Railway and Miscellaneous Brokers of the Stock Exchange found lenders quite free at 6@7 ℘ cent. The weight of authority on the Street this afternoon is to the effect that more business is now doing at 6 ℘ cent. than at 7 ℘ cent. on demand loan.

At 5 o'clock the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The general market left off dull; on the Railways the *Bear* interest in the ascendant.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s......	100	100	Northwest.......	44⅛	43⅞
U. S. 5-20s........	109⅛	109	N. West Pref....	72⅛	71⅞
U. S. 7.30s........	105⅛	105⅛	Rock Island......	104⅛	103⅞
N. Y. Central......	113⅛	112⅛	Fort Wayne......	105⅛	104⅛
Erie..............	71⅞	71⅛	Cumb'land Coal.	69⅛	70
Hudson...........	122⅛	121⅛	Quicksilver.......	46⅛	44⅛
Reading...........	112⅛	111⅞	W. U. Telegraph.	57⅛	46⅞
Mich. Southern..	82⅛	81⅛	Mariposa Pref....	26⅞	26⅛
Illinois Central..	119	118⅞	Ohio Certificates	30	29⅛
Pittsburgh........	85⅛	84	American Gold .	141⅞	141⅞
Tennessee 6s.....	69	69⅛	Bills on London.	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	135	Bank of the Republic	115
City	199	Bank of N. America	112
Phenix	108	Hanover	110
Tradesmen's	143	Metropolitan	130
Seventh Ward	115	Nassau	104
State of New York	109	Shoe and Leather	113
Commerce	117½	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Mechs' Bk'g Asso'n	107½	Central National	112
Ocean	102	Fourth National	108½
American Exchange	114	Oriental	130
Chatham	140		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	97	Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	83½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	106	Han. & St.Jo. L.G.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76.	108	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	109	Tol & W. 1st M. ext.	93
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	77
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879.	102	Quincy &Tol.1st M., '90.	80
Erie 7s. 3d mort., 1883..	97½	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Erie 7s .4th mort.. 1880.	92	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	103
Buff. N.Y & E.1st M.'77.	95	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, conv.. 1867.	100	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	94
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72.	100	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Harlem 3d mort., '68.	98	Chi. & Al. 1st M.	100
Mich.C.nw.1st M.8s. '82.	110½	Chi. & Al. income	93
N. Ind. Goshen L.. 1868.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort..	91
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ℘c.	96	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M..	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	105	Mil. & St.Paul 1st M.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Marietta & Cin . 1st M..	84
Alton & T. H. 3d M. in.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	96	Joliet & Chic. 1st m.	100
Chi. & N. W. Int'l B.	88	Chi.& Gt. East'n 1st M.	72
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

Messrs. Turner Bros. will pay on and after Dec. 1, the interest due on the real estate bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota.

The Evansville *Journal* says of the Tobacco Crop:

As the new tobacco crop is about to commence moving, we have been at some pains to ascertain some facts and speculations relating thereto. The crop this season is equal in quantity, and superior in quality, to any that has been grown for several years. The weather, during the month of October, was as favorable for ripening and housing the crop as could have been desired. The rains during the latter days of September and first of October did perhaps as much good as harm. The quality is generally reported as superior. There will be a scarcity of dark, fat shipping leaf, but plenty of bright cutting, manufacturing sancing tobacco. The proportion of lugs will be unusually small, say one-fifth or one-sixth. In Missouri only is any damage from frosts reported, cutting the crop short say one-fourth. The yield is variously estimated at 80,000 to 100,000 hogsheads, but the receipts will depend on the price to a great extent. Prices are likely to rule rather low, and will not probably bring out a larger quantity this year than last. The remuneration to planters will be less than in former years, and will perhaps be the least remunerative of the farm, and will tend to curtail planting next year. Of course no one can give reliable advice as to the price they should pay and be safe. Some would hardly make money if they got their tobacco for nothing, while others could give a large price and yet make a handsome profit. Much depends on the ability to hold, and the nerve to wait.

Notwithstanding the superior quality of the new crops, the best posted do not believe the year's sales will average over nine cents, and it will not be safe to base operations on any expectations of an advance in price. The European markets have a downward tendency, and although their stock is diminishing they have sufficient to last them until the new crop comes in. The Richmond papers state that two-thirds of the Virginia crop will probably be marketed during the next three months. European purchasers are looking for prices to come back to the standard before the rebellion, and are buying from hand to mouth, so to speak, until that expectation is realized.

This is hardly possible, but if so it will tend greatly to keep down the markets. The price of gold, which regulates all articles of export, is very uncertain, and buyers can scarcely reckon on present rates when their purchases are ready for shipment.

Judging from last year's experience, the judgment of the most sagacious and best posted, is, that five cents for crops round, on the Ohio and Green Rivers, and about six to seven cents, for choice Western districts and Clarksville crops, would be about all that circumstances would justify. For fancy crop no price can be named, and it is not probable, from the stringency of the money market, that there will be much done this year in fancy prices, and sensible dealers, who operate to make money, will avoid them. These prices will scarcely be acceptable to planters, as, at the lowest average, five cents, they would lose about $10 on each acre, while at seven cents they would make about $6 per acre.

As the crop this year is of superior quality, it is highly desirable that it should be properly and carefully prepared for market. Our best dealers give this advice: "Assort carefully. Let every leaf in a hand and every hand in a hogshead be as nearly alike as possible. Do not put a single bundle of lugs in a hogshead of leaf. Prize all worm-eaten or imperfect tobacco by itself. Dry well all leaf, and when thoroughly cured bulk down until it comes into good prizing order." A large proportion of tobacco begins to decay from the moment it is put into hogsheads. Good tobacco should be prized lightly. Fancy colored tobacco should not weigh over 800 or 1,000 pounds; shipping leaf, 1,500; only worm-eaten and long narrow-leaf should be squeezed. These will do for the African market for the present, where they are not well posted, but it is doubtful if they will take it more than a year or two longer.

Time should be taken in curing and preparing tobacco for market; loss is incurred by hurry. Dealers should not undertake to do too much, but should limit their operations to their ability to handle well. The profits of dealers will largely depend upon the manner in which they prepare their tobacco for market.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞INTEREST DUE 1ST DECEMBER UPON THE Real Estate Bonds of St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Turner Brothers, Bankers.

GEORGE L. BECKER,
President and Land Commissioner.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MINNESOTA, which are only $10,000 per mile on finished road. For sale by

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 11,960 bbls. Flour, 18,454 bushels Wheat, 8,359 bushels Corn, 86,264 bushels Barley, 23,295 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Malt, 17,734 bushels Rye, 1,116 bbls. Pork, 100 pkgs. Lard, 441 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,063 pkgs. Beef and 856 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in moderate demand at $9 75@$10 for Pots, and $14 25@$14 50 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and depressed in price. We quote: Java at 25½c.@26c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Native Ceylon, 19½c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19c.; Rio, 16½c.@19c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and rather heavy to-day. Middlings at 34c.@36½c., chiefly within the range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,800 bales, against receipts of 382 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,196
Receipts last week	25,556
Receipts preceding week	18,892
Receipts since Nov. 1, 1866	72,962
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	147,096
Receipts since Jan. 1. 1866	531,845
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Nov. 1	24,162
Exports since Sept. 1	66,422
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	346,015
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	135,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,043
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	347,364
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	355,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been very dull to-day, at a partial reduction of 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl., closing irregularly. Sales since our last 8,160 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 60@$9 90, common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $9 80@$10 60; fair to choice do. do. at $10 60@$11 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$11 45 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 60	@ 9 90
Extra State	9 80	@11 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 50	@12 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 25	@11 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 45	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 50	@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 50	@17 50

Southern Flour continues in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales since our last 370 bbls., in lots, at $11 40@$13 50 for poor to good, and $13 55@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues dull and nominal. Rye Flour is in less demand, including Superfine at $6@$7 75 ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $5 50@$5 75 for Western, $5 50@$5 70 for Jersey, and $5 95@$3 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in limited request and heavy, closing at a reduction of 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel on Spring, and very irregularly for Winter. Sales since our last 23,700 bushels, including common No. 3 to good No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 10@$2 30 per bushel. Corn has been quiet to-day, and has declined materially. Sales since our last 67,000 bushels at $1 21@$1 24½ for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 21 in store; $1 03@$1 05 for Jersey Yellow, and $1 12½ for White Southern, and $1 22½ for White Western in store, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in limited request. Sales 9,100 bushels Western and State at $1 25@$1 30 ℘ bushel. Barley has been very dull to-day. Sales 7,600 bushels at 90c. for poor Western, and $1 08 for State. Oats are in less demand, closing in favor of buyers. We quote Chicago at 61c.@63c., Milwaukee at 61c.@64c., and State at 66c.@67c. ℘ bushel; sales 37,000 bushels. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 30@$1 40 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair request at $1 05@$1 10 for shipment, and $1 20@$1 40 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. The supply is more liberal. Straw, 70c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, including new at 3 c.@63c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in less demand at $4 25@$4 50 for Eastern ℘ thousand.

MOLASSES—Is in limited request and heavy, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 62c.@63c.; Cuba at 50c.@58c.; New-Orleans, 90c.@$1 05 ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@74c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $6 50@$6 75; Resin at $4 50@$11 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and depressed, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 35; Bleached Whale at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90@$3; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 70; Red Oil at 75c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 38@$1 43 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in slack demand at 21c.@22c. for Crude; 33c.@35c. for ordinary to strictly prime White Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active, but at reduced prices. Sales since our last, 5,800 bbls., in lots, at $21 75@$22 37, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $22 12, cash; $23@$23 50 for new Mess, and $19 50@$20 50 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c. for Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams; sales 170 packages. Bacon has been inactive, including Cumberland Cut at 12c.; short rib at 12c.@12½c.; short clear at 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb. Lard has been in less demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 530 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at from 12½c.@14c., and small lots at 14½c.@14c¼. ℘ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$22 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and nominal. Beef Hams continue dull and heavy, closing at $25@$30, ℘ bbl. Sales, 160 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less demand at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Butter is active at 34c.@41c. for State, and 42c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to very good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 8c.@17¼c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	40	@41
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	37	@39
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	35	@37
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	39	@40
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	34	@35
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@50
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	37	@50
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@26
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	21	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	33	@35
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@36

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@17¼
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17¼
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	8	@13
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales since our last 291 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9½c.@12½c., and 65 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue very dull at 13½c.@15½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs. at 12½c.@14½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 108,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12c., and 37,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been inactive; 103 hhds. Kentucky changed hands at 4½c.@17½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported to-day of 200 bbls., in bond, at 40c.@43c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 52,000 bushels Wheat, Corn, Barley and Oats, at 4½d.@5½d. by sailing vessel, and 7d. by steamer, ℘ bushel; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For London, 11,000 bushels Wheat and Barley at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 9,000 bushels Barley, by steamer, at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Cork and orders, a bark with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 3d. to a port in the United Kingdom, and 5s. 6d. to a Continental port. For Cadiz, a Norwegian brig with light pipe-staves at $42 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, DREAMS OF DELUSION and RURAL FELICITY. A capital distribution of characters.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Second night of Edwin Booth in his grand rôle of HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock. MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE LONG STRIKE and WANDERING MINSTREL. Jem Bags, Stuart Robison.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, JEALOUSY. Characters by the company.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock. JACK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL. Characters by Miss Fanny Herring, G. L. Fox, and full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MAZEPPA and THREE FAST MEN.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES, JACK SHEPPARD and A KISS IN THE DARK.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Italian Opera, ELISIR D'AMORE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, EVENING at 7½. THE VISION OF THE DEAD. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the Artist Fund Society.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. The NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. TAMING THE BUTTERFLY. BELISARIO.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. A TRIP TO THE MOON.

STEINWAY'S HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, JEROME HOPKINS' APRES-MIDI CONCERT.

STUDIO BUILDINGS,
No. 15 West 10th-st.
THIS DAY AND EVENING—EXHIBITION OF FRENCH AND FLEMISH PICTURES.

NEW-YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
No. 618 Broadway.
THIS DAY, Curiosities in Anatomy and Natural History. LECTURES UPON THE MICROSCOPE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE, UN CLUB DE FEMMES and L'AMOUR QUE QU' C'EST ÇA?

STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.

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Ten copies	$15

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches by Atlantic Telegraph to last evening. It is reported from Paris that the United States and France have come to an understanding with regard to Mexico, by which France is to have a tract in that country for colonization, and the rights of French bondholders are secured.

The British Government continues to take military precautions against the apprehended Fenian outbreak in Ireland. No actual fighting has yet been reported.

The rumor that Count BISMARCK had been disgraced, and had resigned, is officially denied.

GENERAL NEWS.

According to the official report to the Freedmen's Bureau, there is a freedmen's school in operation in Aiken, S. C., attended by 123 pupils, and taught by Mr. HAMMOND, of New-York, who was sent South by a benevolent society to teach the freed people. The former teacher of the school was driven away by an armed mob, who threatened to take his life unless he left that place. None of the parties concerned in the outrage have yet been detected. The feeling existing between the whites and freedmen among the most intelligent and respectable people is kindly in its character, and only from the poorer and more ignorant class of whites do the colored people receive injustice and ill treatment.

On Saturday, as a train was passing the uncompleted bridge over the Zumbro, at Rochester, Minn., an accident occurred, involving a serious loss of life. As the train was passing, the iron hook of a set of tackle-blocks caught the end of the baggage-car, and the momentum of the train brought the whole superstructure down with a crash. The workmen who were engaged in the frame were either crushed by the falling timbers or precipitated into the river, a distance of about sixty feet. It is believed that two were fatally wounded, and three or four seriously injured. One passenger had his arm broken by a timber passing through the front door.

Ford's Theatre building at Washington has been undergoing important changes. Thousands of relics of the war have already found room in some of the cases. Almost every part of the human body usually attacked by disease and accidents incident to the army, have been preserved in jars for purposes, the value of which cannot be over-estimated. Specimens of every variety of artificial limbs, which ingenuity and skill have been able to invent, have been carefully deposited in cases prepared for the purpose. The archives of the defunct Southern Confederacy will also be deposited in the building.

The Cambridge (Mass.) school whipping case, involving the question of corporal punishment of girls, has now been passed upon by two different tribunals. The Jury before whom the master was held to answer to a criminal charge of excessive punishment have acquitted him; but a large meeting of the citizens, representing the average opinion of the city, has emphatically declared its sense that no such proceedings as those which occurred in his school must take place in the future. The sense of the meeting was in favor of abolishing corporal punishment altogether.

It is proposed that the steamer *Maryland*, which has for so many years transported the trains and passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, be taken to Baltimore and act there in a similar capacity to that in which her labors have just ceased, by transporting the trains from Canton, the eastern suburb of Baltimore, to Locust Point, there making the connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This would save the infinite annoyance of the transfer through the streets of Baltimore, and would be a measure of economy to the road.

The Buffalo papers contain detailed accounts of the late collision on the St. Clair River between the steamers *Lac La Belle* and *Milwaukee*. The *Courier* considers it quite impossible, from the statements already made, to place the responsibility for the accident, by which life has been lost and thousands of dollars worth of property destroyed. It is stated that there was plenty of sea-room, and no reasonable cause or excuse to account for the disaster, which will doubtless be the subject of a legal investigation.

A bold burglary and cold blooded murder were committed at Omaha on the 23d inst. The store of W. R. KING & Co., wholesale grocery establishment, was entered, the book-keeper murdered while asleep, the safe broken open and robbed, and the building then fired. The fire was discovered and extinguished after heavy damage to the store. The burglars secured about fifteen hundred dollars. The name of the murdered book-keeper is WESLEY HIGGINS, formerly a resident of Waterford, Penn.

The Vermont Legislature at its recent session chartered the construction of a road up Mount Mansfield, from the estimates and surveys presented by D. C. LINSLEY, of Burlington. The point on the summit from which it will commence, near the Lake of the Clouds, is the highest elevation of land in the State, and the road will descend the mountain for six and a quarter miles at an average grade of about 500 feet per mile.

Whatever reliance may be placed in the article taken from *Flake's Galveston Bulletin*, stating that Gen. SEDGWICK crossed the Rio Grande on Thursday, with a brigade of troops, and occupied Matamoras, it is certain that the President at noon yesterday had received no information whatever concerning the subject. It is thought, however, in military circles that there is some ground for the report.

It has been ascertained at the War Department that there have been 169,624 colored men enlisted in the United States service. Of these 20,236 have been discharged, principally on account of physical disability; 31,866 died while in the service; 14,887 deserted; 1,514 have been killed in action, and 1,344 were reported after engagements as missing.

The General Assembly in session at Memphis, have had a long and interesting debate on the relations of the Freedmen to the Church, and finally decided, by a unanimous vote, that they should be received into full fellowship in the Church, and on equal grounds as brothers in Christ.

Miss CLARA BARTON, whose efforts in the field for sick and wounded soldiers, and whose work at Andersonville made her name known and revered throughout the army, is to give a series of lectures at the West concerning her extended observations in the field.

An order has just been received at San Francisco from England for 500 barrels of flour, finest grades. The message was transmitted by cable and overland telegraph and the order filled and advices returned to the sender of the order the same day by telegraph.

Rev. JAMES SEWELL, a venerable and highly-esteemed member of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his residence in that city on Tuesday. He was in his seventy-sixth year, and leaves a widow, besides several married children residing in New-York.

Much excitement prevails over oil discoveries in the township of Bennington, Shiawassee County, Michigan. All the farms in the immediate vicinity are being leased, and extensive preparations are being made to sink numerous wells immediately.

On Monday last, in Columbiana, Ohio, DAVID BELL, while in discharge of his duties as agent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at the station, fell on the track before a moving train and was instantly killed.

The Associated Artists of Cincinnati hold their first annual exhibition on the 15th of December. Artists throughout the United States are invited to forward their works. No precedents will be given to productions of Cincinnati artists.

GASTON DARTOIS has commenced a suit against the *Alta California* newspaper for $27,000 damages for alleged libel in regard to the seizure of the brig *Basco*, by DARTOIS and party, for which the plaintiff was designated as a "pirate and robber."

The propeller *F. W. Backus* took fire off Racine, Lake Michigan, on Sunday, and was run ashore. Passengers and crew were saved, but all baggage and freight were lost.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE was banqueted on Saturday night by the attachés of the Louisville *Journal*, it being the thirty-sixth anniversary of Mr. PRENTICE's editorial management of that paper.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi River has ended for the season. It is now closed at Hastings by an ice-gorge, and boats between Davenport and Dubuque have ceased running.

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-third Army Corps at Indianapolis, Ind., to-morrow, the 30th inst.

During the late war West Virginia contributed 15,376 native born, and 1,692 foreign soldiers to the national army.

LOCAL NEWS.

The November term of the Court of General Sessions closed yesterday. ANDREW WILLIAMS and FRANCIS JERROLD, burglars, were sent to State Prison for five years each; PHILIP RIESTER, for stealing, was sent for two years and six months; SIMON KATZ, for stealing, was sent for two years; ELIZA DEYO, for stealing, was sent for two years and six months, and JOHN MURPHY, for stealing, was sent for two years. JOHN ELDERS, who pleaded guilty to voting illegally at the election on the 6th of November, was discharged under a suspended sentence.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last evening—about 40 members present—when a sum was appropriated to charter a steamer for the use of the members of the Club who desired to accompany the yachts entered for the great ocean match next month, as far as the Light Ship. Commodore MCVICKAR was invited by the owners of the yachts that are to take part in the race to act as Judge, and decide who is the winner on the arrival of the yachts at the Isle of Wight.

HENRY GREATREX, an Englishman, was arrested yesterday by Detective EUSTACE, on a charge of having forged 2,000 £1 notes on a Glasgow bank. The arrest was made on extradition papers brought over by the Superintendent of the Glasgow Police. The greater portion of the forged notes was found in his possession when secured. The case will be investigated by United States Commissioner NEWTON.

The alleged distillery frauds' investigation was continued yesterday before Commissioner NEWTON, at his office in Montague-street, near the Brooklyn City Hall. The case of the United States *vs.* Angers et al. or the "Burning Fluid" case, was resumed, and after Messrs. SAMUEL ENGLE, JNO. SEIBERT and JOS. H. CUNNINGHAM had been examined, the case was adjourned over to the 5th proximo.

The trial in the case of CORNELIA WIGGIN *vs.* WM. A. RUSSELL was completed yesterday in the Supreme Court Circuit by the Jury rendering a verdict of $200 for the plaintiff. This was an action for breach of a marriage promise, and has elicited considerable attention on account of the high official position heretofore held by the defendant.

Mr. J. BLAKENEY AULD, first assistant clerk to Mayor HOFFMAN, died yesterday morning, of disease of the heart.

We are indebted to Major KISSELBURGH for late Troy papers in advance of the mail.

The price of Gold ruled 142⅛@141 ₽ cent. yesterday, the sales opening strong, but leaving off dull. The Stock Exchange was generally dull, and the Railways lower on the eve of this day's holiday. Money easy.

General business was quite dull yesterday, and prices of produce favored buyers, decidedly. Merchandise was unsettled. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

THE BOURBONS AT WORK IN ITALY.—Italian journals, such as the *Nazione* and others, publish a "special secret circular," issued by the Bourbons at Rome to the chief partisans of their lost cause throughout the former Neapolitan Kingdom. This circular—if it be genuine—expresses strong hopes of the speedy restoration of King FRANCIS II. to power at Naples, by the aid of Spain. It contains detailed instructions for the organization of insurrectionary movements; advocates the demolition of the residences and the destruction of all other property of members of the Italian Parliament and other prominent Neapolitans aiding and supporting the cause of Italy; and goes so far even as to recommend the destruction of railroads, telegraphs, and all the other "devilish" means of communication. If the hope of these dethroned Bourbons lies in the active assistance of Spain, their present agitation will, most assuredly, prove abortive. The Queen of Spain has enough to do to keep herself on the throne, and she has neither men nor money to spare for such a Quixotic undertaking. The reactionary conspiracy against the complete consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy, now disclosed by this circular, may lead to local disturbances and the loss of private property, but it cannot succeed, any more than the late insurrection at Palermo. The best thing for the Neapolitan Bourbons would be to recognize the logic and force of irreversible events and retire to permanent privacy.

No Evening Editions.

This being Thanksgiving Day, the usual evening editions of the TIMES will be suspended.

Amnesty and Suffrage—Mr. Greeley's Opinions on Both.

HORACE GREELEY has left the City to be absent some six weeks or more in the remote West. He takes the occasion, on the eve of his departure, to issue a declaration of his opinions on current political topics, which will be found in another column of this morning's TIMES. As Mr. GREELEY has avowed himself a candidate for the Senate of the United States, we presume this letter, under the circumstances, may fairly be regarded as the platform of principles upon which he desires to stand in the canvass.

Mr. GREELEY declares himself in favor of a *Universal Amnesty* to all in the South who engaged in the rebellion, and of *Impartial Suffrage*, both South and North,—that is suffrage in which precisely the same tests, whatever these tests may be, shall be applied to men of all races, colors and conditions. He is not for one as an off-set to the other;—he does not propose to concede amnesty to the rebels if the South will concede suffrage to the negro,—nor to balance rebel votes given under the amnesty by negro votes given by suffrage. He is for universal amnesty, "even though Impartial Suffrage should for the present be resisted and *defeated*." And he gives, at length and in detail, his reasons for holding this opinion. This is virtually a declaration against the third clause of the Constitutional Amendment, which excludes leading rebels from holding office until admitted thereto by vote of two-thirds of Congress. Mr. GREELEY would make them all eligible to every office, State and National, at once.

This is further, we believe, than anybody, unless it be the Copperheads proper, have yet gone in concessions to the South for the sake of reconstruction. It is certainly much further than the Philadelphia Convention went, or than President JOHNSON has ever gone. We have ourselves been sharply censured more than once by the *Tribune* for our views of Restoration; but we have never gone further than to urge recognition of the Constitutional right of representation, and the admission to Congress of loyal men from loyal States, who could take the oath prescribed by law. We never dreamed of admitting all the rebels, instantly and indiscriminately, to the right of holding every office.

We do not believe the people are in favor of such admission. Indeed, the recent election, if it proves anything, proves that they are not. We are certain that nothing would more shock the public sense of justice, or create greater alarm for the public safety, than the proposition to make all the plotters, conspirators and leading actors in the rebellion at once eligible to all the offices of the National and State Governments. Yet in this the people are not vindictive, nor are they sweeping in their exclusions. They draw a broad line of distinction between different classes of those who were engaged in the rebellion. The great mass of the Southern people, those who went into the rebellion either because they were dragged into it, or because they followed the fortunes of their States, or because, preferring separation, they struck for independence when their leaders gave the signal, will readily find full amnesty and forgiveness. But there is a class of Southern politicians *who have been plotting rebellion for five, ten or twenty years*,—who have taken part in public life merely that they might have better opportunities for conspiring against the Union,—who devoted all their energies for years to planting the seeds of secession in the Southern mind, and to "firing the Southern heart" for the movement when the time should come. They were life-long traitors against the Republic, and the rebellion itself was but the climax and consummation of their work. Should *these* men be at once readmitted to the seats of national power they had so shamefully abused before? Should the men—Senators of the United States—who held caucuses early in January, 1861, took deliberate steps to tie the hands of the National Government, and telegraphed to their constituent States to secede, organize a new Confederacy and prepare to maintain it by war, months before the fatal blow was struck,—should *these* men be at once so cleansed of their guilt that they may at once resume their seats in Congress and renew their treacherous work? Does justice demand such an amnesty? Would the public welfare be promoted, or the public safety be secured, thereby? We do not believe it.

We have always advocated measures of large and liberal magnanimity toward the people of the South. We believe, if promptly taken, they would have done infinite good in fostering feelings of kindness and confidence in the South toward the Union, and in laying the foundation for greater harmony of sentiment and of interest than has hitherto prevailed. But we have always insisted that some exceptions should be made,—that in justice to the people of the South themselves, as well as to the nation and to future generations, the original, conscious conspirators who deliberately plotted and wrought out all this dreadful work, should be excluded, forever hereafter, from sharing the political power of the Government they had tried to destroy.

This point alone, we think, will be fatal to Mr. GREELEY's plan of reconstruction. It met with no favor in Congress when first proposed last session by Senator STEWART, of Nevada, and even accompanied by universal negro suffrage as an equivalent; and it is not likely, in our judgment, to receive more now. To such suffrage itself we think there are most serious objections—objections alike of principle and of detail; and while we believe that *color alone* should exclude no man, in any State or section of the Union, from the full enjoyment of all civil and political rights and privileges, we do not believe the great mass of the negroes at the South are yet fit to be entrusted with such a responsible and important power. Mr. GREELEY treats exclusion from the suffrage as a punishment, and holds that exclusion on the ground of ignorance is punishment for a misfortune:

> "In a State," he says, "where each child grows up within sight of free school-houses, wherein he is more than welcome to be a pupil, it is *perfectly reasonable to prescribe that those only who can read may vote.* Where half the people have not only been denied all public facilities for education, but have grown up under laws which made teaching them a crime, the case is very different. Establish common schools in the South, and you may fairly prescribe that no one shall vote *after* 1876 who does not know how to read. *But do not put out a man's eyes and then punish him for blindness.*"

But this is not the question. It is not whether we shall *punish* men for blindness, but whether *being blind* we shall make them our *guides*,—give them rule and authority over us and over the nation of which we all form part. Voting is a trust, a power, involving rule over others, and requiring intelligence, capacity, eye-sight, for its safe and proper exercise. And while neither negroes nor others should be "punished" for being blind, we need not make them our guides and leaders until they gain their sight.

We fear Mr. GREELEY's declaration of opinion on this subject is inopportune. It will not commend him to public favor as a candidate for the Senate. Public opinion is just now far from tolerant on such points, and though we hope the whole question will be disposed of before Mr. GREELEY, if elected, would take his seat, his opinions on this subject will inevitably enter into the canvas. We have already expressed our conviction that his long, laborious, and effective services to his party have earned this recognition and promotion at their hands. They might, moreover, very well overlook differences of opinion on subjects which must prove temporary at best.

Thanksgiving.

The home festival which has descended to us from the Puritan era is this year associated with observances of a national character. We are to have a National Thanksgiving in conjunction with domestic feasting. The customary family enjoyment will not be neglected. It may not be as wide-spread, but it will be as bounteous as in happier times. The charity which has periodically provided brief felicity for hosts of the poor, may be relied upon to fulfill its mission with unstinted vigor and liberality. To these the ordinary characteristics of the day are added features growing out of our peculiar condition. The President invites manifestations of gratitude for "another year of national life," for peace following quickly upon the heels of rebellion, for amicable relations with foreign Powers, for the mitigation and removal of pestilence, and for varied forms of material prosperity. And the Governors of the States have indorsed the President's appeal, with the single exception of Mississippi, whose people are called to observe a fast and not a feast.

The grounds recited in the Executive Proclamation are sufficiently suggestive for pulpit efforts, and for the thoughts of the people in the midst of their festivities. A country which has passed through almost a five years' struggle for existence, not only without loss of *prestige*, but with a *prestige* heightened immensely by trials and triumphs, and which has realized many of the glories and benefits of peace with a rapidity that has no parallel, may surely trace the hand of Providence in its career and its destiny. And though no national establishment of ecclesiastics bids us when or how to pray or praise, the moral sentiment of the nation gives evidence of its controlling power by a universal use of the opportunity afforded. A certain amount of cant may creep into the public exercises of the occasion. There may be protestations of humility which have no deeper source than the lips, and vows of gratitude which have no honest echo in the heart. But, after all, to millions of the American people this day of Thanksgiving will be a day of heartfelt dependence upon Divine support and guidance.

To us of the North the causes of thanksgiving are obvious and abundant. We have prospered despite the war and to some extent in consequence of it. The shadow of Death has passed over more than two hundred thousand households, without abating the progress of our growth and well-being. The perils which were apprehended as results of the disbandment of mighty armies have passed unseen. The ravages of cholera have been confined within comparatively insignificant limits. Labor has been employed profitably, and enterprise has had unwonted scope and success. Our harvests have yielded an assurance of plenty, and our wonderfully diversified resources give rich promise of reward.

The people of the South are, unhappily, unable to accept literally this enumeration of blessings. Their crops have failed. Their labor system is disorganized. Their rich resources remain undeveloped for lack of the sinews of enterprise. They are impoverished—thousands to the verge of starvation. They are dispirited and burdened with a load of doubts and fears. In their case, Thanksgiving will have almost exclusive reference to the peace they have received. Their praises will be for deliverance from the horrors of conflict, and their supplications will point to happiness yet to come.

A remembrance of these circumstances should shame Pharisaism from our pulpits. The Thanksgiving, which to us is a bright and cheerful reality, should be the occasion for reviewing our judgments and reconsidering our duties—not for the assertion of special sectional sanctity, or for the discussion of public questions in the demoniac spirit which has recently disgraced more than one of our platforms. The Thanksgiving which takes no note of others' sorrows and makes no allowance for others' opinions, smacks not a little of hypocrisy.

The call for this national confession of the Christian faith presupposes a readiness to make profession of the Christian graces. "And now abideth Faith, Hope, Charity, these three; but the greatest of these is Charity." Let us have the influence of our religious teachers exerted in behalf of the greatest of Christian virtues. They will emphasize the duty of the rich toward the poor, of the happy toward the miserable, of the cultivated toward the ignorant. On this day, at least, let the range of their vision be extended, that the beneficent power of Christian truth may reach our politics, and touch the hearts of our politicians. The worse than heathen savagery which inspires divers demagogues is a fit subject for evangelical effort. The intolerance that would proscribe difference of opinion, and visit with Inquisitorial vengeance dissenters from our views, justifies more notice than it has yet received at the hands of professional pietists. Our noisiest politicians need converting, as our most demonstrative politics need Christianizing. To-day is worthy of the purpose and the work. It is a day when preachers may be pardoned for talking of State affairs, and when they to whom multitudes look for spiritual instruction may expound the full import and significance of Thanksgiving.

The Atlantic Yacht Race.

A good deal of interest is felt in the forthcoming Yacht Race across the Atlantic. Three yachts—the *Fleetwing*, owned by Mr. OSGOOD; the *Vesta*, by Mr. LORILLARD; and the *Henrietta*, by J. G. BENNETT, Jr.—start from this port for Cowes, on the 11th of December, the one arriving first to be entitled to the sum of $90,000, which has been staked on the result. The season selected for this race is the most inclement of the year, and the excursion under the circumstances is likely to be anything but a pleasure trip.

American yachts acquired a great reputation some years ago, by the performances of the *America* as against English yachts. This trial, however, is of a different character, being among American yachts for superiority over each other. Yachting, as one of the recognized national sports, has been gaining ground in this country of late years, and is claimed to have contributed not a little to the improvement in the build of vessels, as racing does to improvement in the breed of horses. In yachting another element is usually added to the advantages claimed, in the skill, dash and success with which yacht-owners sail their own vessels. In all ordinary regattas and trials of speed it is usual, therefore, for each owner to accompany his yacht, and the presumption is that she is sailed under his immediate direction. In this Atlantic race Mr. BENNETT is, we believe, the only one of the owners who proposes to accompany his yacht. The others are either not going at all or will go by steamer to await the arrival of their vessels on the other side.

We confess the race would have more interest and be a pluckier affair if the owners would take charge of their yachts in person. They may plead, and doubtless with reason, the claims of business, the discomforts of such a voyage and the chances of being drowned, as reasons why they should not go; but all these hazards and hardships are incidental to the peculiar sport they have seen fit to patronize. The very fact that these gentlemen assume to be conspicuous and eminent as yachtsmen, implies that they have superior leisure, courage, readiness to face the hardships peculiar to their sport, and such independence of business and other engagements as its pursuit involves. Very likely the actual nautical work of the trip will be done by a hired crew, under a hired sailing master,—but the presence of the owner gives the excursion a sanction and an interest it cannot have without.

The race is a novelty and will in any case excite a good deal of attention on both sides the water.

WHICH HAS MOST CLAIM TO RESPECT?—Instead of being at all pleased with the intelligence from Ireland, the *fighting* Fenians here—those men of mettle and pluck who invaded Canada—express the opinion loudly and earnestly that the rumored uprising in the parent country is merely a ruse on the part of C. O. I. R. STEPHENS to divert attention from his own treachery to the cause. The ROBERTS party here publish to-day a circular dispatch, in which this interpretation of the outbreak in Ireland is roundly proclaimed. It would relieve the public anxiety a great deal if the Fenian managers could only consent to do with one Head Centre, at least from this time up to the close of the present year. By that time STEPHENS has pledged himself either to have Ireland revolutionized or to perish in the attempt. He has solemnly announced that he has all the men, all the money and all the material requisite for the enterprise. He only asks a very few days of grace within which he is to prove his claim to be not merely the real original C. O. I. R., but the regenerator and redeemer of Ireland. Why not give him this short probationary term? Why, at least, should his compatriots living here—most of them very comfortably—sneer at his scheme of emancipation just as it is being developed? If he has returned to Ireland, and has actually summoned his followers to fight for their redemption on Irish soil, he may certainly lay claim to as much courage as those who planted the green flag for ten hours on a bluff overlooking the Niagara River, and then brought it back again to their starting point. There may be much or there may be little in this new outbreak among the Irish peasantry. There is this, at least, to be said of it, that those who have joined or who may join the movement are bold enough to run the most serious risks that men can run. We altogether doubt of their success. But, comparing them with those who propose to do all their fighting on this side of the Atlantic, they surely put forward the stronger claims to respect.

FERRIES—RETICENCE OF OWNERS.—It is a well understood policy upon the part of owners of ferries not to notice public complaints of their management. The *Idaho* disaster, coming as it does soon after others of scarcely less significance, should not be forgotten. There ought to be a general and persistent agitation of the subject, and the whole matter should be constantly ventilated. The dangers to which the crowds who cross the rivers are subjected are as real as they are perpetual. The explosion of a kerosene lamp, the bursting of a boiler, a collision, are events liable to occur at any time. The reticence of owners must be cured, and, if possible, their consciences awakened, and more than all, the assistance of more stringent laws must be invoked.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.—On the back of a succession of gloomy reports bearing upon the social condition of affairs in Louisiana, it is news as unexpected as it is gratifying to read of the magnificent success which has marked the State Fair just held at New-Orleans. At the closing of the Exhibition there were forty thousand spectators present, and the show is declared to have been unexampled. Those who have interested themselves in the Fair, moreover, are sufficiently encouraged to announce another for next year. It is not possible, we should think, to reconcile these representations of the industrial progress of Louisiana with the reports of social disorganization which have been poured in from so many quarters. It is clear, at least, that with the removal of existing political disabilities, the recuperative energies of the people of Louisiana will make themselves manifest in a way which will dispel all misgivings as to its renewed material prosperity. Capitalists must have already begun generally to see that it is for their own interest to reconcile themselves promptly and finally to their new relations with the working and comparatively dependent population. And this reconciliation is of prime account in bringing about harmonious relations between the State and General Governments. No theory of restoration can possibly prove half as available or practical, as the establishment of a mutually good understanding between employers and those employed at the South. Their interests are identical, and when that comes to be thoroughly tested and understood, as it will be, anon, they will be able to dispense with outside help in the satisfactory adjustment of their domestic concerns.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—The faint and dull glimmering of light from the street lamps last evening was scarcely perceptible. There was indeed the smallest conceivable apology for anything at all approaching to light in the thoroughfares where light was most needed. If the thieves and burglars failed to do a thriving business, it was not certainly the fault of the gas companies.

WHAT IS IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE?—A DIALOGUE.

What Does Impartial Suffrage Mean?—The West Will Not Adopt the Plan Proposed in the Amendments—Dialogue With a Lady Giving Opposite Views of Negroes.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1866.

It is most unfortunate for much of our political and religious discussion that we do not understand the leading terms in the same sense, or do not understand them at all. It keeps us apart often when we ought to be together, and when really we mean the same thing.

Impartial suffrage is thrown out as an idea to be discussed. What does it mean? What kind of impartiality? Is it impartiality in numerical voting only? Is it impartiality as to qualifications? Are there to be any qualifications? If so, what? Is impartial suffrage to be applied to sex, color or condition? If it is applied to sex, shall women be excluded? If applied to color, shall blacks be excluded? If blacks are to vote, shall they vote without property, education or character? Or shall they have the New-York qualification of two hundred and fifty dollars? You see at once that no more indefinite term was ever used than this of impartial suffrage. The very first thing to be done is to settle what it means. It has some able advocates, and if they expect their theory ever to succeed, the best they can do for it is to define it clearly and give it a practical form.

Then the people may possibly see enough good in it to adopt it. But one thing I can assure the theorists on suffrage with certainty—that this American nation, remarkable for its common sense, never will rush into any great revolution in suffrage till it is accurately defined and well understood. No such question entered into the elections, and Congress will not act upon it till they are instructed by the people. Let me put aside one delusion at once. The great Central West, radical enough for anybody, will have nothing to do with changing the basis of reconstruction offered by Congress in the amendments till time enough has elapsed for the South to give it the fullest consideration and the people to examine with care any other plan proposed. The *Tribune* may advocate its doctrines, and Massachusetts elect its negroes, and rebels reject the Amendment, and WENDELL PHILLIPS utter his rhapsodies, but they will not induce the West to abandon the position taken at the elections on the Amendments to the Constitution till the question has been submitted to their calm consideration and another Presidential election. The question of admitting nearly 800,000 ignorant and totally unlearned men into a canvass for the Presidency is a vast question, a gigantic problem, which requires the decency of delay to insure it a successful solution. I can hardly think that those who talk of it have realized its magnitude. The right to vote is a trust given by the whole body of the community, and the fact that we have already conferred it on most unfit persons is no reason why we should continue that dangerous policy. But at any rate, no reason why we should do it in hot haste, for the sole purpose of bringing rebels and Democrats into power, for that is to be the practical effect of it. I want to keep the Republican Party in power till it has completed the circle of its duties in unitizing the Republic and restoring its resources and harmonizing its functions.

A brief conversation I recently had will illustrate in some degree the variety of opinions upon this subject. I was sitting with one of the most intelligent ladies in America, when she abruptly said: "I don't think much about politics, but are you in favor of negro suffrage?"

OBSERVER—No, Madam, except in this: that I would have the South to do as they please about it, and if they did not allow the negroes to vote, they should not be allowed representation for them. That is the proposed Amendment to the Constitution.

LADY—I do not believe the negroes can be made fit for it. They are not equal to the whites, and we are simply degrading ourselves by the attempt.

OBSERVER—I don't believe in the necessary inferiority of the negro. Man, I think, is man in every race and clime.

LADY—You know my father was a benevolent man, and brought into this State eighty liberated slaves, and they and their descendants are either dead or good for nothing. They could not take care of themselves. Have you read Col. BAKER's African travels?—a wonderful trip—in which he took his wife along, and escaped all dangers. He says, and tells the English people, that the negro is made to act under direction, and in that way may do something, but cannot form plans for himself. We are sinking down into degradation by giving them suffrage.

OBSERVER—Perhaps so; for myself, I like to be consistent. If I had been in New-York, I should probably have voted for Mrs. STANTON.

LADY—Oh! you are such a Radical! But just look at it. We first gave our own ignorant trash the right to vote; then we gave the foreign trash—miserable riff-raff of Europe—the right of suffrage, and now we are going to give it to the miserable, ignorant negroes! Is it not degrading? Can't you do something?

OBSERVER—I can do little. But there is one remedy we shall reach pretty soon—we shall reach bottom. There are but one or two more steps to take, and we shall be where it is beyond the power of any demagogue to improve our condition.

For myself, I am for every human being having equal rights before the law—equal rights to the Holy Word of God, and equal hope of restoration from the ruins of the fall. But all this will not make any two human beings equal, nor will it make them equally fit to exercise the functions of government. I have no more objections to a negro vote than that of an Irishman; whether either shall vote is a question of mere expediency. Voting is no panacea for human evils. What has voting done for the City of New-York? I have no objection to negro voting on my own account; but, when it is proposed to admit eight hundred thousand new voters of this description, I want to know of every reasonable man what more right they have to vote than the women? Let that be fairly answered before another step is taken in the discussion.

Some of the Democratic demagogues think if the negro was taken out of politics they would have no difficulty. Sad delusion! We have demagogues in the Republican Party, whose talents in that line cannot be exceeded. Their genius is equal to that of the spider, who erects his aerial architecture in a night and invites the fly to walk into his parlor! Not being a fly, I stand in no fear of their net, and look with indifference upon the puny fibres of their fabric.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

A Novel by Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is announced in still a new capacity. He has engaged to write a novel for the New-York *Ledger*, and in a note to Mr. BONNER informs him that he "hopes to put enough manuscript in his hands to enable him to begin the story early in 1867." Next to the exhaustless vigor and restless industry which distinguish Mr. BEECHER, his resolute readiness to undertake any line of business, however remote apparently from his ordinary line of labor, is the most remarkable. The more he has to do, the more readily does he seem to undertake new tasks. This last adventure will be watched for with interest. The great success of his sister, Mrs. STOWE, in that department of literature, will invite and provoke the severest criticism; and, if he aim at literary rivalry, either with her or the many other novelists whose works now engage public attention, he has certainly entered upon a task of danger and difficulty.

Mr. BEECHER, however, is not apt to undertake anything which he cannot do well. His resources are abundant, and his intellectual vigor is fully equal to his courage. We are not aware of the subject or character of his promised story. Mr. BONNER, in securing this new and *unique* contribution to his columns, is continuing the original and brilliantly successful career which he commenced some years ago.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.—The great tunnel, which, according to the telegraph, has recently been completed under Lake Michigan at Chicago, does not propose, as many suppose, to provide for railway communication under that broad and respectable sheet of water. Its purpose is much more modest. The people of Chicago propose to furnish that city with a supply of water to be taken from the Lake, and in order to avoid all the dirt and filth which gather near the shore, they desire to go out about two miles from the shore and take the water there. For this purpose they first sunk a coffer dam at the required distance out, to the bottom of the Lake, and then, first pumping the water out of it, carried a tunnel for a pipe five feet in diameter, under the bottom, working from the dam toward the shore, and also from the shore toward the dam. The two ends met at the spot fixed upon, so that communication was complete.

The success of the enterprise, which is one of more delicacy than difficulty, is very gratifying, and the result will be of great utility to the people of Chicago.

Amusements.

FRA DIAVOLO AT WINTER GARDEN.—The second night of the Stuart-Maretzek season of Italian opera at Winter Garden was noticeably brilliant. The house was thoroughly filled, and the occasion happily combined the favorable elements of conscientious striving on the part of the singers, and the most perfect sympathy on the part of the audience. The cast included Miss KELLOGG, Mlle. NATALI-TESTA and Signors MAZZOLENI and RONCONI. Signor RONCONI's *Lord Rockburg* is a historic *rôle*. Its fame preceded his coming to these hospitable shores, and naturally its performance invariably attracts critical and general attention. Varying as it does from all others in conception, make-up and interpretation, it has been and is the subject of diverse criticism. Without the extravagance of the Bellini conception, RONCONI's rendition of the English traveler is full of humor and sparkling with quiet gems of character-action that make it at once irresistibly comic, and perfectly natural. Nervous and fearful for his own safety, bothered by the flirtations of a pretty wife, annoyed by the loss of property, full of whims and oddities, the born Briton finds in the Italian artist a painter whose brush, though using high colors at times, conveys to *oi polloi*, as well as the *connoisseur*, the very best idea we have yet seen upon the stage. Signor RONCONI grows young with age and vigorous with practice. Last evening he was in his best mood, and responsible for any quantity of "convulsed laughter." Mlle. NATALI-TESTA was more at home on this occasion than when she first appeared; in consequence, her pleasant *rôle* of *Lady Pamela* was much better rendered; her action was spirited, and found favor with her audience. Of Miss KELLOGG's *Zerlina* and MAZZOLENI's *Fra Diavolo* we have written so often and at such length that further comment would be superfluous. They were greeted enthusiastically by an audience full of appreciation and overflowing with kind feeling. Every encorable opportunity was availed of by the hearers, who appreciated the evident ambitious determination of both artists. "Fra Diavolo" has never been given better.

To-night "Elisir d'Amore" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy, with an exceedingly attractive cast, and we trust the house will be filled as it should be.

MR. BOOTH'S HAMLET.—"Hamlet" will be played at Winter Garden, for the second time this season, to-night, and in Brooklyn to-morrow night, by Mr. BOOTH and the cast whose united efforts secured so decided a success on Tuesday evening.

THANKSGIVING AT THE THEATRES.—The "Black Crook," the "Long Strike," "Griffith Gaunt" and all the other interesting dramatic displays of the day will be presented to-day for the delectation of all Thanksgiving patrons. Matinees are the order of the day, and the amusements in the regular column indicate an extraordinary amount of energetic activity.

A Novelty in Art—Mr. Booth's New Performance of Hamlet.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read your notice of BOOTH's performance of *Hamlet*, meaning, I suppose, SHAKESPEARE's play of that name. I congratulate that gentleman on having at last succeeded in dispensing with any assistance whatever, and in "going it alone." He has been gradually approaching that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, for a long time. His "support" has been of less and less importance at each successive appearance, and he must be content now that he has got rid of it altogether.

In olden times, when I was more in the habit of attending the theatre than I am now, it took quite a large company to play "Hamlet." It was thought necessary to have a separate actor for each part, and it was thought worth while to have good ones, too, for several of the parts beside that of *Hamlet* himself. Plays were not regarded as merely intended to enable *one* actor to show how well he could get along without assistance. Even KEAN, KEMBLE and the elder BOOTH always sought to have the whole drama well cast, so that there might be some sort of congruity between their own parts and the others. This, however, was a long time ago. I have observed that since PAGANINI's visit, *single string* performances have been growing in vogue.

I have not seen Mr. BOOTH in this new style of art, but I shall do so very soon. I cannot think it will be so interesting, or so just to SHAKESPEARE, as the method to which I have been accustomed, but I have great faith in your dramatic critic, and great reliance on the new upholstery and the increased cleanliness by which Mr. BOOTH, according to his account, is to be supported. If he should conclude to engage other artists to assist him, I trust your critic will be good enough to mention the fact.

Yours, &c., THESPIS.

Letter from Gen. Grant.

The following autograph letter was sent by Gen. GRANT, by return mail, in response to a letter of presentation from Rev. Mr. BOWDITCH, of Brooklyn, accompanying a medal given him by the children of the Sabbath-school. One hundred dollars were subscribed for the benefit of the Church to purchase this medal. The letter is to be framed and hung among the ornaments of the Sabbath-school room:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24, 1866.

DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure of acknowledging receipt of the medal presented to me by the members of the Sunday-school over which you preside, and notice of the good use to which the money subscribed for it was applied. Thank the members of your school for me for this token of their respect.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

To Rev. W. W. BOWDITCH, Brooklyn, N. Y., Pastor Warren-street M. E. Church.

CANADA.

Mr. McGee in Bad Odor—Canadian Independence—Alleged Discovery of Gold—The Fenian Trials—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Nov. 26, 1866.

The Minister of Agriculture and Emigration, Mr. McGEE, is in bad odor now in consequence of certain utterances at a public gathering in Montreal a short time since. Speaking of the convicted Fenians, he said that none could feel the pressure of their doom heavier than he did, for it actually made his blood run cold to think that some of his countrymen would have to give up their lives on a Canadian scaffold. The belief is that the language has given serious offence in high quarters; hence the rumor that he is not going to the Paris Exhibition; but the report is unfounded, and he will certainly leave this country early next month. Mr. McGEE is not merely indiscreet, but exceedingly changeable in his views. No man has spoken in stronger terms against the Fenians than he; and only think of a Minister of the Crown giving utterance to language like that attributed to him at Montreal. There can be little doubt of the truth of the allegation that the honorable gentleman is not always aware of what he is saying. What a pity that so brilliant an oratorical luminary should have proved such a sorry failure as a public man and an adviser of the Governor-General.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The article in the TIMES a few days ago, having reference to the future of British America, has excited considerable comment on this side of the lines; and as the TIMES is regarded as the most favorable of all the United States papers, its tone is accepted as complimentary. The separation of these colonies from Great Britain is merely a question of time, and when that severance takes place it is believed that the confederated provinces will take rank among the nations of the earth. There was a time when such a thing as separation, although spoken of as a very remote contingency, would not be allowed to be mentioned; but now even English statesmen and the "Thunderer," too, discourse upon the subject as no uncommon event. The colonies are gradually preparing themselves for the state of existence alluded to, and independence may come sooner than is expected.

THE ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

The existence of gold, both in Canada and Nova Scotia, is an ascertained fact; but doubts are entertained as to the prospect of the precious ore being obtained in any considerable quantity. The Chaudiere District has been well examined by competent parties, and gold has really been obtained, but in very trifling quantities. At Madoc, in rear of the Town of Belleville, gold is said to have been found, and a great exitement was got up; but suddenly it ceased, and the sober truth is, that the gold discovered is in such small particles that the idea of attempting to realize anything by digging it is given up. The excitement was the natural consequence of the alleged discovery, and perhaps it was encouraged by parties in the neighborhood having lands for sale. Very probably the run would have been greater, and old Californians enough would have been found to assist in the delusion, but Prof. BELL, of Queen's College, Kingston, settled the matter, by stating that after a thorough investigation he found that gold could not be obtained in paying quantities; he even went so far as to intimate that there is no gold at all in the Madoc District; yet he does not positively assert there is none, while he declines to aver that it is actually found. A damper has been thrown upon the prospects of the horde of speculators who were ready to pounce like vultures upon the unsuspecting dupes whom they attempted to allure by their misrepresentations respecting the untold treasures of Madoc. It is well known that considerable gold has been found in the bed of the Chaudiere River; but in no other part of Canada has it been discovered in quantities. It is not at all unlikely that particles have been deposited at Madoc by the knowing ones, as a means of deception, just as oil was placed in old wells in order to make certain people believe that coal oil was to be found on almost every farm throughout Canada West.

There is much less doubt about the existence of coal than gold, and it is now believed that it is to be had in great quantities in the Saguenay District. At any rate, a gentleman in that quarter is so satisfied that coal abounds there that he has made a purchase of a tract of land with the object of mining for the useful mineral. Should it prove true that we have coal in Canada our geologists will sing rather small.

THE FENIAN TRIALS.

It is thought that the trial of the remaining Fenians will commence about the beginning of week after next. Very little interest is now taken in the trial, and public opinion is highly favorable to a more lenient course than was at first proposed. The stories about certain intimations having been given by members of the Government that the condemned prisoners will not suffer death are wholly unfounded. No Minister would venture to make any such communication. A New-York journal stated somewhat authoritatively that Attorney-General MACDONALD, when in New-York, on his way to England, declared there was no intention of hanging any of the prisoners, but that they would be held as hostages against another raid. It is said to have originated in something to the same effect coming from Hon. ISAAC BUCHANAN, at the Hamilton banquet. Mr. BUCHANAN, it appears, asked Mr. MACDONALD to commute the sentence and hold the prisoners as hostages. The story has evidently been got up in that way, and was possibly reported to the *Herald* as the language of the Attorney-General. It is the business of men like Mr. MACDONALD to be reticent upon the doings of the Executive Council, the secrets of which they are sworn to preserve. Rev. Mr. LUMSDEN, the liberated Fenian, has taken the pledge, and writes a letter to a paper here, intimating the fact. A motion for new trials for LYNCH, MCMAHON and the rest, was made in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, and the judgment asked to be set aside on the following grounds: That the prisoners were not shown to be American citizens; that it was not shown the persons assembled at Fort Erie intended to levy war against the Queen; reception of improper evidence; permitting one person to give evidence of a collision which occurred without the knowledge of prisoners; misdirection and non-direction on the part of the Judge, who failed to charge the Jury correctly upon several important points; that there is an Imperial act which overrides the Provincial act, under which the prisoners were tried; and, finally, that the Judge tried the prisoners without an order from Her Majesty's Executive Council. The case of only one of the prisoners, SLAVIN, was argued; but the result will affect all alike, the rest, however, having to be argued before a decision is given. It is thought that the decision will be favorable to the prisoners.

THE ANNEXATION REPORT.

There is no truth in the report of an annexation meeting said to have been held at Kingston, and which was telegraphed to the New-York papers. Whoever got it up knew very little of Kingston, for it is the most ultra loyal spot in the Province. The supposed discontent here has no existence. People are apparently well satisfied, and not a word has been said about the country being left in an unprotected state. Should the Fenians come, which is a thing not likely to happen in the dead of Winter, ample preparation has been made for their reception. Not the slightest symptoms of a feeling of insecurity are shown; and as for annexation, the word is hardly ever mentioned. All are anxiously looking forward to the new state of political existence under confederation. Should that fail, then annexation might be thought of.

VISIT OF DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.

It is only a short time since Mr. WALTER, of the London *Times*, left here for the Western States, on his tour of observation. Mr. JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE followed, and has been making a leisurely tour of the Provinces; he left this for Hamilton on Saturday, where he is to be entertained at a public dinner. Mr. MAGUIRE is a member of the English House of Commons for the City of Cork, and is here gathering particulars for a work to be entitled *The Irish in America*. He is by no means a brilliant-looking personage, but rather dull-looking, and does not impress the beholder with the idea that he is the most intellectually-appearing person in the world. Beside the Irish Parliamentarian, we have a brace of Roman nobles—in fact, one is styled a Prince—who are doing Canada in their own quiet way. It is certainly anything but a favorable season of the year to visit us but as all Italians imagine their own climate to be the finest in the world, these travelers may have no idea of seeing anything worth looking at as they pass through this country, and, therefore, care nothing about the time of year. They have been well taken care of since their arrival, and will, doubtless, receive due attention wherever they go.

PRINCE EDWARD'S LITTLE BRIBE.

It seems that the little out of the way colony known as Prince Edward's Island, and which was expected to go into the union of the Provinces, wanted to be bought up. The first confederation conference was held at the Capitol of this island, and, as all the members of its Government favored the scheme, it was thought there would be no difficulty in getting the people to consent as well. It was a mistake, however, for one of the delegates to the Convention actually turned against the scheme, and has been doing all he could against it since. The Government was unable to do anything, on account of outside pressure, to aid the scheme, and Prince Edward's Island has kept aloof until recently. Only a few weeks ago a report came that the Government of the petty Province had decided to favor the union project, and there was naturally some rejoicing here when it was also said that an appeal would be made to the people, and everything was going on favorably; but to the surprise and disgust of all sensible people in Canada, it now turns out that in order to get Prince Edward's Island into the union it will require a bribe of no less than $800,000! The strangest part of the business is the fact that the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia delegates now in England have actually agreed to the proposal. The consent of the Canadian delegates was next asked, but they very properly refused to have anything to do with the matter, as it was not in their power to agree to such a shameful proposition even if they were willing. The remonstrance of our Government is sharp and cutting, and may possibly lead to unpleasantness among the delegates in London. The Colonial Minister communicated the result arrived at by the delegates from the maritime provinces and a prompt answer was given. Lord CAMAROON should have had sagacity enough to see that the New-Brunswick and Nova Scotian representatives in England had gone too far, as they had no right to accept any proposition such as that made by Prince Edward's Island; their duties are clearly defined, and must be in accordance with the resolutions of their respective Legislatures. The bribe, it appears, was for the payment of claims connected with a land question, which has been a bone of contention for years, but the other Provinces were to receive no equivalent; so that in reality the miserable little colony stands in the position of a person requiring an outfit and money enough to pay off his debts before starting on a more honorable career in life. It is a pity that it was ever asked to come into the union, since it is evident that the frozen-up place is anxious to make money by the operation. The conference held at Charlottetown cost this Province a goodly sum, for one of the Government steamers was fitted up in the most costly style, and off started our Provincial magnates in it, to meet the other Governments; and a sorry business they made of it. Report said at the time that the embassy cost us well nigh $20,000. Not only did our Government go in state, but they received the leading Prince Edward's Islanders in the most sumptuous manner, feasting them to their heart's content on the *Provincial*, and giving grand balls, at which the Islanders were perfectly amazed. They looked upon the thing as an attempt to wheedle them into the union scheme, and they would have continued bitterly opposed to confederation if they had not needed the bribe they now ask for. There is but little chance of the fraud being perpetrated; at any rate the people of Canada will take care that it is not, for they care very little whether either Prince Edward's Island or Newfoundland come into the union. It is quite obvious that both will ultimately find it to their advantage to adopt the scheme, if it is carried out with reference to the other Provinces, for they could not afford to be regarded as mere outsiders after the consummation of confederation. With Newfoundland, however, there is no difficulty. Its adhesion is not of much consequence, although it will be taken in if it so desires.

THE PROPOSED INTER-COLONIAL RAILWAY.

The talked of Inter-Colonial Railway, from Quebec to Halifax, is to form a part of the confederation scheme—that is, its construction is to be guaranteed, and its completion insured within a reasonable time. No one can deny that such a line of communication would be desirable for the trade of Canada, but the question of cost and maintenance is rather a serious one. This Province is shut out from the ocean fully five months in the year, and in order to get to the seaboard it is necessary to communicate by way of the United States; hence the desire just now existing for an uninterrupted line of railroad entirely through British territory—not so much to be altogether independent of the United States in a business way as to be able to transport troops and munitions of war in case of trouble between England and America. The idea is an extensive one, and will, perhaps, be carried out, but it will be an expensive one. The project of uniting Quebec and Halifax with iron bands has long been agitated, and it was at one time proposed to build it with convict labor, but that foolish scheme fell through. It has frequently been revived in our Legislature, but only to be killed off. The notorious WILLIAM LYON MCKENZIE once gravely observed in his place in the Assembly that if the road was ever made it would have to be "shingled in," to keep the snow from rendering it impassable at the very time it would be most needed. The snow along some portions of the route falls to the depth of several feet every Winter, and the country is a complete wilderness for a great distance. Strong objections are being urged against the project in England, but they evidently do not understand it there, when they talk about England having to furnish the money for the road. She is only asked to indorse the provincial paper as a guarantee that it will be paid. The scheme is wild enough, and there is little question that the provinces will pay dearly for the whistle, as the road will give but a poor return for the outlay in its construction. That it will be built is just as certain as confederation, because the one follows the other, and the construction of the road is to be guaranteed by the confederation scheme. As the principal chain in a line of railroad that must ultimately connect the Atlantic with the Pacific wholly through British territory, extending from Halifax to Vancouver, the scheme of an inter-colonial railway is certainly not an unimportant one.

CANUCK.

The Fenian Prisoners—No Answer to the Application for a New Trial—Strike among the Journeymen Printers—American Deer Hunters.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

In the matter of the Fenian prisoners the Judges have not yet given their decision on the application to set aside the verdicts and grant a new trial. It is rumored that the cause of the delay is, that the Courts intend refusing the rule, and preparing an elaborately written judgment, setting forth at full length, the grounds on which the decision is based, if so it is. It is the intention of the prisoners' counsel to apply to have the question referred to the Court of Error, and affect, if they do so, two of the Judges, who must concur that the objections are well founded; otherwise, the judgment already given, stands in full force.

The journeymen printers have struck for higher wages in consequence of the increased prices of all necessaries. The demand is generally conceded by employers.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

A party of American deer hunters left for home yesterday; they brought twenty deer with them.

The rumored removal of the One Hundreth Regiment to Toronto is contradicted.

Weather foggy and rainy.

Excitement Over the News from Ireland—The Effect on the Fenian Trials—Removal of the Montreal Prisoners—Fears of a Raid from the Vermont Frontier.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The news which was received to-day regarding the contemplated Fenian rising in Ireland has caused intense excitement. The *Globe*, *Telegraph* and *Leader* issued extras, which were eagerly purchased, and matters begin to assume a different aspect to what they did a few weeks since. People who believed that STEPHENS was a humbug, and that his boasts of landing on Irish soil before the first of next January were impracticable, are now beginning to believe there is much to fear, and what heretofore has been slurred by the Canadians as a mole-hill, is transformed into a mountain. If the rumor is true, the movement, so far from doing the prisoners under sentence any good, will infinitely harm them, and from the tenor of the London *Times'* article, copied to-day in the daily papers, the hopes that were heretofore indulged in by their friends may prove fruitless.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The arrangements for the removal of the Fenian prisoners from the jail in this city to Sweetsburg, are completed. The prisoners will be accompanied by a strong military guard. Great fears are entertained of a raid from the Vermont frontier to Sweetsburg to release the prisoners.

Judge JOHNSON, the Presiding Judge during the trials, informed the Crown authorities that he would not sit in court after 4 o'clock P. M. unless a strong force of regulars were stationed in the village.

The greatest excitement is manifested in the city over the news of an outbreak in Ireland.

The leading Irishmen of the city had a grand banquet at the American Hotel this evening. One of the speakers, in alluding to the movements of STEPHENS, remarked that England fears STEPHENS while they laugh at ROBERTS and his plans. On the announcement of an outbreak in Ireland, the audience rose to their feet and gave three cheers for "the men in the gap."

The Disposition of Gunboats.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The disposition of the gunboats for the Winter is as follows:

The *Herron* is at Toronto; the *Cherub* and the *Goodrich* are protecting the *Prince Alfred*, which is also laid up there; the *Britomart* and the *Dunnville* are protecting the *Rescue*, the *Hercules* and the Royal Kingston Navy-yard.

President Roberts Discountenances the Attempted Rising in Ireland.

It is denied, on the very highest Fenian authority, that President ROBERTS has given arms to STEPHENS, or in any way connived at his efforts to get men in Ireland slaughtered, merely to justify JAMES STEPHENS' criminal folly. The men in Ireland are destitute of arms, and any attempt at rebellion there at present will only result in a butchery of unarmed men. The story that STEPHENS sent large quantities of arms to Ireland is untrue, as he converted everything he could into cash in New-York.

OBITUARY.

J. Blakeney Auld.

Mr. J. B. AULD, First Assistant Clerk to Mayor HOFFMAN, died at his residence in Harlem yesterday morning, of disease of the heart, after a protracted illness. Mr. AULD was in the fifty-second year of his age. He was a native of this City, and for several years past one of the most faithful, efficient and trustworthy officials connected with the City Government. He was a graduate of Columbia College, and the first student of the class of 1835. At the commencement, at which he bade farewell to his Alma Mater, he delivered a poem and the salutatory address, both of which were regarded as among the best literary productions of the kind. He was an excellent classical scholar, and possessed mathematical talent of a high order. Several of his inventions, made during his few leisure hours, proved that had he devoted himself to the study of science exclusively he would have attained a high reputation.

From 1835 to 1838 Mr. AULD studied law in the office of Gen. SANDFORD, and went to New-Orleans in 1840 to practice at the bar of that city. He was subsequently employed as Professor of Belle Lettres and Mathematics at the College of Rev. Dr. HAWKES, in New-Orleans, and we believe was also engaged as one of the instructors in the well-known military school at Sing Sing.

On his arrival in New-York a few years after, he took editorial charge of the *Wall-street Journal*, after which he became connected with the *Daily News*, on which he was employed as one of its editors for several years. While on the daily Press he aided the distinguished lawyer, Mr. GEORGE GRIFFIN, in making translations from the Fathers of the Early Church for his work on the sufferings of Christ. His researches among these and kindred works led him to embrace the Catholic faith, in which he was baptized a few weeks before his death.

During the Mayoralty of Mr. TIEMANN, Mr. WOOD and Mr. GUNTHER, Mr. AULD occupied the position of Secretary. At the time of his decease he was First Assistant Clerk under the present incumbent, Mayor HOFFMAN. In this position he was most efficient, courteous and untiring in the performance of his duties. His legal ability and literary acquirements rendered his services while officiating in this capacity particularly valuable, while his strict integrity and conscientiousness gained him the respect and esteem of the high officials with whom he was associated.

Mr. AULD leaves a large circle of friends, who, with his family, will deeply deplore his loss. His funeral will take place at St. Gabriel's Church on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BILLIARDS.

Exhibitions in Newark and New-York Playing by Phelan, Carme, McDevitt and Goldthwait.

On Tuesday evening Messrs. PHELAN, CARME and LAKE, accompanied by a large delegation of amateurs from this City, visited Newark, N. J., and gave an exhibition at CRANE's billiard-room. In a game of 500 points, pushing shots barred, CARME ran 144 and 121, and won in fine style, his opponent being PHELAN. After a game between Messrs. WICKS, of Brooklyn, and LANGDON, of Florence, Mass., both amateurs, CARME executed twelve or fifteen of his attractive fancy shots, which were rapturously applauded by the large audience present.

Last evening the same players, assisted by McDEVITT and GOLDTHWAIT, entertained the billiardists of the East-side at the Eclectic Billiard-room, Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street. A game of 500 points between PHELAN and McDEVITT was won by the latter, who ran out on 165, making an average of 28. Prior to CARME's closing the exhibition with his fantastic strokes, he and GOLDTHWAIT played a push-barred game of 63 points, which CARME won in two innings. GOLDTHWAIT had but two shots, and failed to count. About two hundred persons witnessed the playing. It was expected that GOLDTHWAIT and McDEVITT, who are to come together to-morrow night in a contest for a stake of $1,000, would play on this occasion, but in this the spectators were disappointed.

The Ocean Yacht Race—Meeting of the New-York Yacht Club in Relation Thereto.

A meeting of the New-York Yacht Club was held at DELMONICO's, in Fifth-avenue, last evening, to take action relative to the contemplated ocean yacht race which is to come off next month. About forty members were present, representing the following-named yachts: *Fleet Wing, Fleur de Leuse, Halcyon, Haze, Henrietta, Josephine, Maggie, Maria, Rambler, Restless, Sea Drift, Vesta, Bonita, Eva* and *Geraldine*. Commodore MCVICKAR occupied the chair. The Club was officially notified of the contemplated ocean race, and voted to appropriate a sum of money to charter a steamer for the accommodation of members who might desire to accompany the yachts entered for the match as far as the Lightship, on Tuesday, the 11th of December. Messrs. BENNETT, OSGOOD and LORILLARD, owners of the *Henrietta, Fleet Wing* and *Vesta*, extended an invitation to Commodore MCVICKAR to act as judge, and decide who was winner on the arrival of the yachts at the "Needles," Isle of Wight.

No further action was taken relative to the race, and the Club adjourned to meet at the call of any three members.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

WORK AMONG THE POOR.—On Tuesday evening the City Mission held a meeting in the Baptist Church, Macdougal-street. Several of the missionaries narrated incidents of their labors in prisons, Hospitals and tenant-houses, reporting visits made to many who, but for the missionary, would have died friendless and alone. One missionary had secured employment for 22 men and women, and had distributed in material aid among the worthy poor $700. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, briefly reviewed the German field, and gave a gratifying statement of the results of a mission station of three years' standing in the heart of the German population in the Eleventh Ward. The Superintendent of Missions, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, detailed the plan of this evangelical agency, going forth with the Church, in the spirit of its divine founder, to seek and to save the lost, establishing mission stations, and sending its missionaries into every nook and corner of the City. Among the statistics of the month we give the following figures: 45 missionaries; 560 voluntary visitors; 10,482 religious visits made by the missionaries; 540 meetings; 668 persons to church; 410 children led to Sabbath-school; 94 Bibles and Testaments given, and 80,420 tracts distributed.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The Treasurer of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions since the last announcement: Horace B. Claflin, Esq., $100; Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall, $100; Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, $100; Frank Leslie, Esq., $100; John Alstyne, Esq., $100; Geo. Law, Esq., $100; Alex. Holland, Esq., $100; J. C. Delaplaine, Esq.; $100; Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., $100; Hiram Cranston, Esq., $100; Messrs. B. L. Solomon & Sons, $100; Messrs. Spotts & Hawk, $100; Messrs. Park & Tilford, $50; A. Manheimer, Esq., $50; Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, $50; O. H. Perry, Esq., $20.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—W. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, Washington, Col. Gordon, U. S. A., and Hon. M. H. Carpenter, Wisconsin, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. W. Savage, Boston, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Steedman, Ohio, is at the Southern Hotel. Gen. Tyler, U. S. A., is at the Albemarle Hotel. Hon. A. Brandegee, Connecticut, Hon. J. M. Ashley, Ohio, Hon. J. Biddell, California, and Hon. J. Boyden, North Carolina, are at the Astor House.

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH.—Under the above name the congregation, lately constituting the Mission Chapel of St. Thomas' Church, meeting at the corner of Prince and Thompson-streets, has just been organized and incorporated. On Tuesday the organization was completed, and the following gentlemen elected officers; John G. Barnard and Lewis Baily, Wardens; Charles P. Van Worden, Thomas Hall, Andrew Robinson, Samuel H. Benedict, George W. Earle, Wm. Wild, Ralph E. Smith, and Robert W. Bootman, Vestrymen.

STEALING AN OVERCOAT.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Roundsman PORCHER, of the Twenty-sixth (City Hall) Precinct, caught a young man, about 18 years old, who gave his name as DANIEL MORGAN, in the act of stealing an overcoat from the cabin of the Rondout steamer *Baldwin*, lying at Pier No. 34 North River. The coat was fully identified by a passengers as his property, and MORGAN was taken to the City Hall Police Station and held for examination.

SALE OF A CHURCH.—The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Innocents, situated in Thirty-seventh-street, near Broadway, of which Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF was Rector, has been sold. The purchaser is Archbishop MCCLOSKY, and the Catholic congregation of which Rev. Mr. LARKIN is Pastor, will in future worship in the building. The old name of the church will be retained.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR BREVOORT.—The obsequies of Major A. M. BREVOORT, U. S. Marine Corps, took place yesterday afternoon, from the Marine Barracks in Flushing-avenue. A battalion of marines, under Major GEO. W. COLLIER, paraded as a guard of honor, and the pall-bearers were as follows: Rear-Admiral BELL, U. S. N., Col. SHUTTLEWORTH, U. S. M. C., Capt. NICHOLS, U. S. N., Dr. PALMER, U. S. N., Chief-Engineer WILLIAMSON, U. S. N., Surgeon BLOODGOOD and Assistant Surgeon OAKLEY, U. S. N. The remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

AN EX-ALDERMAN DANGEROUSLY INJURED.—Mr. WM. W. WALSH, formerly representing the Eleventh Ward in the Board of Aldermen, was thrown from his buggy yesterday forenoon, in Marcy-avenue, near Walton-street, E. D., and received injuries of a serious nature. He was taken from the pavement in an insensible state and conveyed to the City Hospital. The accident was caused by the spirited young horse which Mr. WALSH was driving taking fright and overturning the buggy.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.—The Board of Supervisors, acting as a Board of County Canvassers, have refused to give a certificate of election to Mr. CARR, who received the highest number of votes for Superintendent of the Poor for the Second District of Kings County at the last election, on the ground that there was a legal doubt respecting a vacancy in this office, and that the Secretary of State had not included that office in the call for the election. Mr. FRANCIS C. KIRBY claims to hold over one year from next January, and the refusal of the Canvassers to grant a certificate to Mr. CARR will bring the matter before the courts for adjudication.

ANOTHER DIVORCE SUIT.—The report of a referee in the suit of AUGUSTINE THOMAS against his wife, MEDORA, for divorce, was confirmed yesterday, by Judge GILBERT. The plaintiff alleged adultery with one EDWARD CODDY, which was proved by the wife of CODDY, who watched her husband and his paramour, and discovered enough to satisfy herself of his guilt. She communicated her discovery to plaintiff, and hence the suit for divorce.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—While Engine No. 13 was proceeding to an alarm of fire in the Fifth District, between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, a young man on the rope, named ROBERT ALLEN, stumbled and fell, the wheels of the engine passing over both his legs. Strange to say, no bones were broken, although the flesh was much lacerated. ALLEN resides at No. 18 Grand-street, E. D.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT ON A LITTLE CHILD.—DOMINICK WIESMAN, a German grocer, residing in Hamilton-avenue, near Court-street, was arrested yesterday for having, about two weeks ago, thrown a piece of wood at some children who were playing about his store, and inflicting serious injuries upon one of them.

ROBBERY BY A NEGRO COACHMAN.—GEORGE BEATTY, a negro coachman in the employ of Dr. ROSSEAU, of No. 6 Pierrepont-street, was arrested this morning, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from his employer. The property was found in the culprit's sleeping apartment, and he was committed to await trial for grand larceny.

FATAL FALL.—HENRY HAYMEISTER, a native of Germany, about 45 years of age, died yesterday morning from the effects of a fall from a ladder at FIRE's brewery, corner of Morrell and Scholes streets, E. D., the previous day. Deceased resided at No. 243 Boerum-street, and leaves a large family.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED BURGLAR.—Detective WONDERLY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, yesterday arrested GEO. A. BROWN, a young man, on suspicion of having entered the dwelling of Mr. BARTON, in Flushing-avenue, near Classon, about one month ago, and stolen several articles of value therefrom.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The second anniversary of the Home for Friendless Children was held at the Congregational Tabernacle, Jersey City, Tuesday evening. Prayers were pronounced by the local pastor, and the various reports were read by the officers. The "Home" is in a prosperous condition, and has about thirty juvenile inmates, whose appearance attested the manner in which their welfare is cared for. The exercises were of an interesting nature, and elicited much applause. Mr. JAMES GOPSILL, the Treasurer, stated that the annual receipts had exceeded the expenditures by several hundred dollars. Addresses were made by Rev. J. M. HOLMES, Major PANGBORN and others.

A FIRE AND AN ACCIDENT.—About 9:45 o'clock on Tuesday night, a fire broke out on the roof of BLACKMORE's foundry, Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, but fortunately it was extinguished without any material damage being done. It had its origin in sparks flying from the cupola. A serious accident, however, occurred. Liberty Steamer No. 1, while on her way to the fire, having run over a member, named CHARLES MCCARTHY, who stumbled and fell under the wheel, which passed over his back. The injured man was conveyed to his residence, where his wounds were dressed, and the attending physician thinks he will be about again in four or five days.

BREVITIES.—Yesterday a notorious woman, named MARY ANN MCDONALD, was arrested in Newark, and committed for trial for assault and battery and attempt to bite off her husband's ear.... A woman named ELLEN FIELDS, arrested for assault and battery and attempt to set her husband's house on fire, was committed for thirty days by Justice MCKINNEY.

ROBBING A FREIGHT CAR.—A freight car standing in the Erie depot was broken open Sunday morning, a barrel of ale tapped, and ten barrels of potatoes, valued at $25, stolen. DANIEL COTTER and JOHN MURPHY were arrested, charged with the offence, and yesterday were committed for trial.

AN ENTERPRISING NEWSMAN.—Mr. CHARLES A. WALLENS, of Newark, desiring to render himself independent of the railroads, has provided himself with a news-wagon and team, at a cost of $1,200, with which he conveys the TIMES and other papers to his depot in Newark, having them there by 6 A. M.

A SNEAK THIEF ARRESTED.—A New-York thief, named DAVID MORRIS, was yesterday committed to the County Jail at Newark, for stealing a lap-robe at KIRK's daguerrean saloon, which he offered to dispose of for two glasses of beer, while the property was worth $15.

HOME FOR AGED FEMALES.—The Home for Respectable Aged Females was opened at No. 106 East Broad-street, Newark, yesterday. Nearly all the completed rooms were at once occupied, there being two occupants to each room.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—At noon yesterday, a man named PATRICK MALONE, residing at Orange, was run over and killed by a Morris and Essex freight train, at the bend, near South Orange. An inquest will be held to-day.

From Peking, China—Interesting to Missionaries.

Rev. Chauncey Goodrich, missionary at Peking, China, in a recent letter to a friend in this City, thus speaks of a sewing-machine which he took with him the year before: "Our sewing-machine is a JEWEL. There are only two faults that can possibly be found with it. The *first* is, everybody wants their work done on it; the *second*, it sews so rapidly that we soon come in want of materials!—A German lady, Mme. Marasche, 60 years of age, comes to our house twice a week to sew for her grandchildren! I almost feared to have her make the experiment; but in three days she sewed very well, and now she manages the machine beautifully. She returns soon to Paris, (her husband is French,) where she intends to purchase a machine"—of the same kind, a Wilcox & Gibbs.—*Advertisement.*

Ristori.

J. GURNEY & SON.
HAMILTON & LITTLE.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Dalley's Galvanic Horse Salve

is a perfect hoof ointment, and cures galls, scratches, bruises, sprains, &c. 50 cents a box. Sold by druggists and harness-makers. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Boys' All Wool

WINTER SUITS,
$10 AND $12, AND UPWARD.

All goods of superior make, and as low as any other house in the trade.

ABBATT & MOORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

A Most Superior Article for Muffins, tea biscuit, corn bread, &c., &c., the PIONEER YEAST POWDER, sold by all grocers and made by TAYLOR & YOUNG, No. 186 Front-st., New-York.

Thanksgiving Day.—Ladies if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good article, moderate price, patronize

MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Announcement.—Rev. CHAS. B. SMYTH will lecture at Cooper Institute, next MONDAY EVENING, and explain the disappointment experienced by the thousands who flocked to hear him last Sunday. (D. V.)

A Thanksgiving Dinner Spoiled by heavy and doughy pastry. The pastry saved and made delicious by using the PIONEER YEAST POWDER.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. No. 403 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation and extended use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs, colds and throat diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

Phalon and the Pope.

Three new Italian belles were baptized by the Pope a short time ago. Thousands of American belles are self-baptized every day with PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hernia, Varicocele and General Deformities, specially treated by the undersigned, at No. 154 Fulton-st.; trusses, abdominal supporters, spinal and shoulder braces; silk elastic stockings, suspensory bandages, &c., carefully adjusted to suit each case.

J. O. MARSH.

Finest Ready-made Overcoats and Business suits ever seen in this country. Boys', youths' and childrens' clothing, largest assortment in the City, at very low prices. Boys' all wool cassimere suits for $12 each. BROKAW BROTHERS, No. 62 Lafayette-place, and No. 346 4th-av.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings.—Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia, has been completely cured by one dose ("forty drops") of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

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REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family machine in the world.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
(*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*") 508 Broadway.

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The Singer Sewing-machine, with improvements and attachments for every specialty, including BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES No. 458 Broadway.

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Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY. No. 495 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON.—At No. 254 Bowery, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Mrs. CHARLES A. DAVIDSON of a son.

MARRIED.

DINSMORE—ADAMS.—At Watertown, Mass., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. George H. Hepworth, W. B. DINSMORE, Jr., of New-York, to HELEN FRANCES, daughter of Alvin Adams, Esq.

LAWRENCE—COOLEY.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, at Christ Church, 5th-av., by Rev. F. C. Ewer, GEORGE A. LAWRENCE to LOTTIE L., daughter of Randolph M. Cooley, all of this City.

MOORE—ORR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, Hoboken, N. J., by Rev. L. R. Dickinson, GEORGE E. MOORE, L. L. B., of New-York, to SARAH T., eldest daughter of Nathaniel Orr, Esq.

MCPHERSON—FLEMING.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at the Middle Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. Dr. Smith, Mr. JOHN MCPHERSON to Miss JANET B. FLEMING, late of Dunfermline, Scotland. No cards.

TWEEDY—WILDMAN.—In the First Congregational Church, Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, JOHN TWEEDY to LAURA B., daughter of Samuel C. Wildman, Esq.

DIED.

BARNEY.—At Irvington, on the Hudson, on Monday evening, Nov. 26, NEWCOMB, only child of Newcomb C. and Elizabeth Sturgis Barney, aged 1½ years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, on Friday at 12 M.

BRIGGS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, DAVID BRIGGS, of this City, in the 84th year of his age. Funeral in Brooklyn, of which notice hereafter.

BURNS.—At Albany, on Monday, Nov. 26, Miss ATTY BURNS, of this City.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 29, at 2 P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard Patrick, No. 69 Madison-av. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further invitation.

BARNES.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, WILLIAM C., son of William C. Barnes, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, Poughkeepsie, on Friday the 30th inst., at 2 P. M.

GIBSON.—At Bay View, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, ELIZABETH, wife of the late James Gibson, aged 53 years and 2 months.

"Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
Orphans in this world of pain,
But we'll trust in God our Saviour,
To meet you all in Heaven again."

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Bay View, N. J., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 o'clock.

HALL.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, suddenly, at Clove, Dutchess County, N. Y., ALBERT HALL, in the 59th year of his age.

LINDSAY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, JOHN LINDSAY, aged 50 years, 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of City Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 8th-av., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

The members of City Lodge No. 408, F. & A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at Corinthian-room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Friday, Nov. 30 1866, at 11½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JOHN LINDSEY. Brethren of sister Lodges are respectfully invited. By order of

WM. T. LLOYD, Master.

H. H. FINLEY, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, FANNY WHEELER, only child of Charles L. and Charlotte W. Lockwood, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 124 West 48th-st., on Saturday at 12½ o'clock, without further notice. Remains will be taken to Seymour, Conn.

MANGAM.—At Sing Sing, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of inflammation of the lungs, WM. MANGAM, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning at 10½ o'clock from his late residence, and at 11 o'clock from the Baptist Church in this village. Cars leave 30th-st., New-York, at 8 and 8:30 o'clock.

MURRAY.—Mrs. MARY SUTHERLAND, relict of the late Wm. Murray, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 29 Jane-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friday, Nov. 30.

PROVOOST.—At Yorkville, after a long illness, ELIZABETH, widow of Robert Provoost, Jr.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Thomas J. Marshall, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 84th-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SMULL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, THOMAS SMULL, merchant, of this City.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SWORDS.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, MARY, wife of Henry Swords.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHERMAN.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 28, GEORGE E. SHERMAN, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence, 33d-st., near 5th-av., on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

VLEIT.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2., Mrs. JANE VLEIT, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends, the members of 2d-st. M. E. Church, and the Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, (to-morrow,) from their institution, 42d-st., near 8th-av., at 12½ o'clock.

WRIGHT.—At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, Nov. 24, of pneumonia, SALLY ANN, wife of Dr. William Wright, many years a resident of Philadelphia, but formerly of the City of New-York.

OBITUARY.—In Riverdale, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of her brother, Z. M. Phelps, Mrs. MARY SWIFT, of East Hampton, Mass.

In the relations of wife, mother, sister and friend, seldom has true womanhood been more fully and beautifully exemplified than by her whose death is here recorded. In act and opinion, always frank, independent and earnest; in bearing, ever uniting to a quiet dignity the sweetest gentleness and modesty; in her judgments of others, most kind and charitable; in her friendships, warm, sincere and true; of a Christian faith, never for a moment faltering, but always irradiating her piety with a charming sincerity and grace, and with a daily life full of beautiful devotion to others, Mrs. SWIFT drew very closely to her all who were permitted to know her. But she has passed from earthly vision to a life yet more real and intense; and the tender grief of sorrowing friends is assuaged and soothed by the thought that with a spirit so true as hers, death sunders no ties, but rather binds them more sacredly and closely to the loved one within the veil.

O preclarum diem, cum ad illud divinum animorum concilium coetumque proficiscar!

OFFICIAL.—[No. 106.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4 North River, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, dark hair, full face; been in the water about three weeks; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, no vest, gray pants, Congress gaiters, woolen socks, woolen shirt; found on the person the following articles: jack-knife, black handle. Letter D marked with India ink on left side.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUCTION! AUCTION!! AUCTION!!!

Great bargains in French china dinner sets, tea sets and fancy goods.

1,000 dozen French china dinner plates, the dozen, $2 50.

1,000 white French china tea sets, each, $7 50.

500 colored and gilt tea sets, each, $15.

500 white French china dinner sets, 138 pieces, $38.

The above are all of the

BEST QUALITY

of French china, and are the greatest bargains ever offered in New-York. Examine the goods and judge for yourselves.

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FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 161 Times Office.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—EDWARD CARSWELL, Esq., of Canada, will lecture THIS EVENING on Temperance, in the Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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FRENCH CHINA

SELLING AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAPES.

Dinner Sets, 130 Ps...	$30 00	Tea Plates, ℔ doz.....	$1 50
Tea Sets, 44 Ps........	6 50	Cups and Saucers, ℔doz	2 25
Dinner Plates, ℔ doz.	2 00	Butter Dishes..........	1 00
Breakfast Plates, ℔doz	1 75	Fruit Dishes..........	70

A large variety of

ELEGANT FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

DINNER, TEA, TOILET AND COLOGNE SETS.

MANTEL VASES, PUNCH BOWLS, &c., &c.

Silver Plated Ware, first quality, beautiful designs.

Parisian White Stone Ware always on hand. Cut and Pressed Glassware, handsomest manufactured. House Furnishing Goods in Wood and Metal Ware.

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Middle of the Cooper Institute Block.

No connection with corner store.

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MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

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All Goods warranted.

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DIAMOND JEWELRY

of the first quality, mounted in new and tasteful styles.

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imported from the best European manufacturers.

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Dinner and Tea Services of new and original design, and testimonials for presentation, made in the highest style of artistic finish.

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LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 110 Washington-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
THE CHARACTER OF JESUS PORTRAYED.
A Biblical Essay, with an Appendix.
By Dr. DANIEL SCHENKEL,
Professor of Theology, Heidelberg.
Translated from the third German edition, with introduction and notes,
By W. H. FURNESS, D. D.
Two vols., 12mo, cloth. $4 50.

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RHEUMATISM,
SWOLLEN GLANDS,
SCROFULA,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

All cured by taking baths of mineral waters possessing certain chemical properties. Use STRUMATIC SALTS, prepared for bathing purposes from the Mineral Springs of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. The chemical properties of those salts make them specifics for the cure of the above-named diseases. No more swallowing of drugs and quacks. Use Strumatic Mineral Baths! For sale at every respectable drug-store.

A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

NO MORE TOOTHACHE AFTER USING

PITON'S

GREAT TOOTHACHE REMEDY.

The ingredients composing this remedy are of the most harmless kind, and may be used without the least fear of any deleterious effect. It never fails to effect an almost instantaneous and permanent cure, as well as preventing any recurrence of that distressing pain. Using this invaluable remedy has the wonderful power of preventing it ever occurring again.

Price 50 cents a bottle. To be had at No. 6 Clinton-place and of all respectable druggists.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given to the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the Lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.

THE HOLIDAYS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY OF

RICH DINNER AND TEA SETS,

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AND FINE FANCY GOODS

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

OVINGTON BROTHERS,

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COULD NOT SLEEP.

The rattling of windows, particularly of a windy night, deprive many of their rest. A sure remedy is the application of Torrey's Patent Weather Strips; they also keep out the wind and dust, and effect a large saving in fuel. We are the sole manufacturers of eight new varieties. Send for illustrated circular.

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Ear-Rings, Pins, Chains and Bracelets,
Rubber, Jet, Bogoak, &c.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
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DIAMOND FINGER RINGS.

Cluster, Hoop and Solitaire, Diamond and Opal, Diamond and Emerald, Diamond and Ruby, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

HELP FOR THE WORTHY.—IN THE prosecution of the City Mission work, it is found that there are large numbers of persons who would gladly attend public worship if only they had decent or sufficient apparel. We refer not to those who are forward with excuses for neglect of duty, but to such honest, industrious, sober people, chiefly Americans and Protestants, many of them widows and orphans, who, through the pressure of misfortune, are unable to provide for their necessary wants, particularly in the line of comfortable clothing. We are sure if the facts which come to us through every missionary report were fully spread out, there would be no hesitation on the part of the benevolent public in at once bestowing the help needed. May we not earnestly beg the attention of every citizen to this appeal, and solicit generous contributions in clothing, new or second-hand, or material to make up, or cash? Articles may be sent to any of the Mission Stations, as follows, viz.: No. 27 Greenwich, No. 74 West Broadway, No. 122 Leonard, No. 327 Madison, No. 139 Canal, No. 21 Avenue A, No. 70 Columbia, No. 131 Elm, No. 60 Bleecker, and No. 273 West 25th.

Cash may be sent to our order, designated for any special field, or left free to be applied to any emergency.

LEWIS E. JACKSON, Secretary.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Sup't City Missions.

No. 30 BIBLE HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1866.

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," SAY ALL who have made use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, AFFECTIONS of the Lungs, Piles, Female Complaints and Diseases of Children specifically treated by Dr. A. UPHAM, No. 39 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY, in the show-window this week—Bronzes. N. B.—A new Wedding Card Envelope and the Crystalized Visiting Card. All Fancy Articles retailed at wholesale prices.

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WILLIAM A. BOOTH, President.
WILLIAM CLIFT, Comptroller.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED DEC. 15, 1866.

A NEW BOOK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

THE BRIDE OF LLEWELLYN. By Mrs. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, author of "The Fortune Seeker," "The Fatal Marriage," "Allworth Abbey," "Vivia," "Retribution," "The Deserted Wife," "Lost Heiress," "Discarded Daughter," "Lady of the Isle," "Wife's Victory," "Haunted Homestead," "Mother-in-Law," "The Two Sisters," "Love's Labor Won," "Three Beauties," "Curse of Clifton," "The Gypsy's Prophecy," "Missing Bride," "India," "Bridal Eve."

This new work of Mrs. Southworth's will, beyond all doubt, prove to be the most popular and successful that has ever been written by her, for she is beyond all question the most powerful female writer in America, if not in the world. No one ever read a chapter of one of her works without wishing to read the whole book, and none ever read one of her books without admiring the rare genius of its author, and wishing that she might soon write another. Her scenes are life-pictures, her incidents are founded on facts, and her sentiments are characterized by a singular purity both of conception and expression. She has the rare faculty of saying what she means, and of saying it in such a manner as that her meaning cannot be misinterpreted. In short, she possesses in an eminent degree those qualifications which are the peculiar prerogatives of a good writer; and while she delights the reader's imagination with her descriptive beauty, she applies home truths to his understanding with the force of rational conviction. The "Bride of Llewellyn" will be welcomed by all such readers especially; and those who have never read the works of this gifted woman should not fail to buy and read this new novel at once.

It will be published complete in one large duodecimo volume, uniform with "The Lost Heiress." Price $1 50 in paper, or $2 in cloth.

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The Fortune Seeker...	$1 50	Lady of the Isle....	$1 50
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Love's Labor Won......	1 50	The Missing Bride....	1 50
Deserted Wife.........	1 50	Wife's Victory.......	1 50
The Gypsey's Prophecy	1 50	Retribution..........	1 50
The Mother-in-Law.....	1 50	India. Pearl River...	1 50
Haunted Homestead.....	1 50	Curse of Clifton.....	1 50
The Lost Heiress......	1 50	Discarded Daughter...	1 50

Above are in paper cover, or in cloth at $2 each.

☞ Booksellers are solicited to order at once what they want of each edition of "The Bride of Llewellyn," so that they may be packed and sent to them in advance of the day of publication. Send on your orders also for any of the other works of Mrs. Southworth that you may wish.

Sample copies of the "Bride of Llewellyn" will be sent at once, postage paid, on receipt of price.

Address all orders, at once, for any or all the above books, to the publishers,

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
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And they will receive immediate and prompt attention, and be sent to you per first express.

DECEMBER NUMBER OF DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA, with splendid Christmas Novelties, Christmas Engravings, Christmas Toys, Christmas Stories and other beautiful things for boys and girls. Do not fail to see the sparkling and delightful Christmas number of YOUNG AMERICA, now ready. Single copies 15 cents, mailed free; yearly $1 50; additional copies $1. Published at No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

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Half romance and half reality, entitled

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY

ought to secure for that journal a million readers; but when we announce that in

ON THE BORDER

EDMUND KIRKE enters upon an entirely new field in the world of literature, that fact should lead everybody to look after his

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The hero in

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A REAL CHARACTER;

and the work loses nothing in the way of interest from the fact that he belonged to that miserable class of Southern society,

THE POOR WHITES.

Although a living, breathing reality, the hero of

ON THE BORDER

was the man who

SAVED KENTUCKY.

Words are inadequate to describe the interest which attaches to

ON THE BORDER.

The story, as a whole, is a mingling of romance and reality, such as must enchain the attention of all classes, whatever their peculiar views may be. It is full of the most absorbing interest from the beginning to the end. Acts of heroism, hair-breadth escapes, deeds of daring and inimitable pen-portraits of character follow each other so rapidly that the reader has scarcely breathing-time to jump from one to the other. We read in the pages of pure romance of the exploits of Cooper's "Harvey Birch," and other fictitious characters, and are fairly carried away by them. But what must be the effect when we know that the hero of whom we are reading once had on the "dark and bloody ground" "a local habitation and a name"—that he was a real character, and that what is set down concerning him is true! Everybody must be deeply interested in this great story, and it is only necessary to say in conclusion that

ON THE BORDER,

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THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY

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EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,

Publishers and Importers of English bibles, prayer books and church services, beg leave to inform the trade and the public that they have just received an extensive assortment of fine goods for the holidays, in every style of binding and size of type. Trade lists forwarded on application. London Bible Warehouse, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

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THREE YEARS IN THE SIXTH CORPS.

A CONCISE NARRATIVE OF EVENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

from the Autumn of 1861 to the Close of the Rebellion, April 9, 1865.

By Surgeon GEORGE T. STEVENS.

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No work has ever been published which so perfectly reflects the every day life of the soldier, while at the same time it gives a complete record of all the great movements of the army.

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Price in Turkey morocco, gilt............6

Agents wanted everywhere. The most liberal terms offered. No book in market offers as great encouragement to agents.

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MAKE SURE OF IT.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains fine portraits of Dore, the great French artist, the King and Queen of Prussia, twelve distinguished American clergymen, Miss Kate Bateman, with biographies and sketches of character. Also, a host of interesting matter, including What is Education? by John Neal; Characters of Shakespeare; Falseness of Society; Thiers, the French statesman; Orang-Outangs, &c. Only 20 cents; $2 a year. Now is the time to subscribe. A new volume begins with the next number. Address

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No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SIR BROOK FOSBROOKE—A NOVEL. By CHARLES LEVER, author of "Harry Lorrequer," "Tony Butler," &c. Just published at the office of LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, Boston, by

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POLITICAL.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.

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REPUBLICAN AND TAXPAYERS' CANDIDATE

For Alderman, Fifth District,

EUGENE WARD.

(Positively no Withdrawal.)

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR ALDERMAN—SEVENTH DISTRICT,

WILLIAM B. WHITE.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF REGISTRY AND ELECTION.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

It is the duty of Inspectors of Registry to meet at the polling places of their respective districts on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next, at 8 A. M., and continue in session until 9 P. M. each day, in pursuance of Section 15, Chapter 740 of the Laws of 1865, which provides as follows:

In the City of New-York the Inspectors of Registry shall meet on Friday and Saturday preceding the charter election, on which occasion they shall use the register of electors made and perfected at the general election immediately preceding, which said register shall be revised, corrected and completed in the manner herein provided for revising, correcting and completing the register of electors made on the Tuesday three weeks preceding the election at general elections.

NOTICE TO VOTERS.

The places of registry and polling places at the Charter Election, to be held on the 4th day of December next, remain as they were at the late General Election, except where changes have been made and new places designated, as follows:

Twenty-first Ward, Second District, No. 397 3d-av.—barber shop.

Twenty-second Ward, Seventh District, No. 632 7th-av.—builder's office.

By order of the Board of Police.

S. C. HAWLEY, Chief Clerk.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE of New-York in favor of

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY

For Comptroller

will be held at

COOPER INSTITUTE

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1,

at 7½ o'clock.

The following eminent speakers will positively address the meeting:

Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
Hon. JAMES T. BRADY,
Hon. A. OAKEY HALL,
O. OTTENDORFER, Esq.,
Hon. ALBERT CARDOZO,
Hon. JOHN K. HACKETT.

Rally, citizens, for our honest, energetic and competent candidate.

By order of the Executive Committee.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Chairman.

GEORGE W. MCLEAN, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS,

EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT,
TWELFTH, NINETEENTH AND
TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.
STEPHEN ROBERTS,
ANDREW SPENCE,
GEORGE W. CREGIER,
HENRY C. PERLEY,
DR. FRANCIS A. PERLEY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Alderman, XVth District, XXth Ward,

MARTIN THATCHER.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE General Committee will meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance of every member is requested. By order of

THOS. B. ASTEN, Chairman.

CHAS. H. HALL, H. H. HEWLITT, } Secretaries.

SEVENTH SCHOOL DISTRICT—12TH, 19TH and 22D WARDS.—At a meeting of the Tammany Hall Convention, held at Hall's, corner 86th-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, Mr. RICHARD LARREMORE was unanimously nominated for School Commissioner in said District.

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

J. T. BROWN, WILLIAM H. KING, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT.—GERMAN Democratic and Union nomination for Alderman, SAMUEL T. MONTGOMERY.

HENRY SHIAL, Chairman.

CHAS. WILLETT, Secretary.

ANTI-RING NOMINATION, EIGHTH COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT—12th, 19th and 22d Wards—STEPHEN ROBERTS, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.
Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	112¼	112¾	June, 7-30	105	105¼
Coupon, 1881	112½	113	July, 7-30	105	105⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62	106⅛	106⅜	June, C.I.N't's, '64	116	116⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	108⅜	109	July, C.I.N't's, '64	115¼	11⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	106⅜	107	Aug., C.I.N't's, '64	115	115⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅞	107⅛	Oct., C.I.N't's, '64	114	114⅛
New, '65	108	108⅛	Dec., C.I.N't's, '64	113	113⅛
10-40 Registered	99⅜	100	May, C.I.N't's, '65	111⅛	111⅜
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100	Aug., C.I.N't's, '65	110⅛	110⅜
Gold	141	141⅛	Sept., C.I.N't's, '65	109⅞	110
August, 7-30	105⅝	105⅞	Oct., C.I.N't's, '65	109½	109⅞

BANKING HOUSE
OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.
We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,
DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,
NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,
UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.
UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.
UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
BANKERS,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
DRAW ON LONDON AND PARIS, MOBILE AND NEW-ORLEANS. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

Interest allowed on Deposits.
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Purchased and for sale.
All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed
4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY
Balances, subject to check at sight.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC,
COMMERCIAL,
GREAT WESTERN,
NEW-YORK,
ORIENT,
PACIFIC,
SUN,
UNION,
WASHINGTON.

Insurance Scrip for sale by
WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

AMERICAN BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COMMISSION HOUSE.
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO. buy and sell United States Securities and Foreign Exchange, issue and cash Letters of Credit, as well as transact a general commission business, and refer, by permission, to the following gentlemen:

REFERENCES:
WM. T. ANDREWS, Esq., President National City Bank, Boston.
WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq., New-York.
JAMES H. BEAL, Esq., President Second National Bank, Boston.
WM. T. BLODGETT, Esq., New-York.
T. HALL FAILE, Esq., New-York.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Esq., Jersey City, New-Jersey.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., New-York.
STEPHEN HYATT, Esq., New-York.
WM. S. JENKINS, Esq., Cashier Bank of America, New-York.
AMOS A. LAWRENCE, Esq., Boston.
WM. H. MACY, Esq., President Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York.
MOSES TAYLOR, Esq., President City Bank, New-York.
JONATHAN THORNE, Esq., New-York.
R. SANDS TUCKER, Esq., New-York.
JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
W. H. WEBB, Esq., New-York.
SAML. WILLETS, Esq., New-York.
Messrs. JAS. M. BEEBE & Co., Boston.
Messrs. CLARK, ADAMS & CLARK, Boston.
Messrs. C. F. HOVEY & Co., Boston.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.
Messrs. HOYT BROTHERS, New-York.
Messrs. BUSSING, CROCKER & Co., New-York.
Messrs. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., New-York.
Messrs. W. A. & A. M. WHITE, New-York.
Messrs. WM. F. WELD & Co., Boston.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to adjournment to meet at the call of the Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Company, a meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling-green, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to hear the report of the Committee, and for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. By order of the Committee,
H. P. ALLEN, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1866.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., ROOM NO. 51 TRINITY BUILDING, 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1866.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company will be held at the Company's Office, in the town of Cumberland, Md., on the 12th of December, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 15, inclusive. By order of the Board.
F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 25, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the 1st Monday of January, 1867, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, on the 7th, to the 22d inclusive, of January, 1867.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOSFORD & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE INTEREST OF MR. G. M. HUMPHERY in our firm ceases from and after this date. The business will be carried on by the remaining partners, under the same name and style as heretofore.
HOSFORD & CO.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1866.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

THE COUPONS DUE ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company on the 1st December will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, less Government tax.
CHARLES L. FROST, President.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Six Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Western Pacific Railroad of California, due the first December, will be paid IN GOLD on and after that date, by
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 1, [illegible] Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors having increased the capital stock of the Company, pursuant to the act of May 1, 1866, to TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, (of which 50,000 shares remain to be issued,) have reserved FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS in cash out of the profits of the Company for the exigencies of the business, and have declared instead thereof to the persons holding stock on the books of this Company, at the closing of the transfer-books, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., a dividend of such fifty thousand shares of the stock of this Company as full-paid stock; being one share of new stock to every three shares of existing stock.

The certificates will be ready for delivery on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867, at the Company's office.

N. B.—Holders entitled to fractions in the above dividend, will receive a memorandum for the fractions to which they may be entitled, not carrying interest or dividends; for which fractions, when presented in sufficient amounts, certificates of stock will be issued. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 14.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution dated Nov. 20, 1866, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of principal of Registered Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, No. 89 Maiden-lane, on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the payment of the dividend, in order that they may be verified and stamped.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, HENRY GRINNELL, SHERIDAN WAIT, } Trustees I. & M. Canal.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., less Government tax, on the preferred stock of this Company for the year ending the 31st day of December next, payable on and after the 17th day of December next in the preferred stock of the Company, at par, to holders of said stock as shown by the books of the Company on the 1st day of December. The Transfer-Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 1st of December, and open on the morning of the 18th. Fractional parts of a share of the Dividend declared will be paid for in cash by the Treasurer at the rate of the price of the stock the day preceding the purchase.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD OFFICE, CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 23, 1866.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, exclusive of the income tax, which will be paid by the Company. Eastern stockholders will, as usual, receive a check for New-York funds on and after the 26th of December. Those who have not heretofore filed with the Treasurer a general order to remit will receive their checks on written application to the Treasurer at Cincinnati.
S. E. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

UNION NAVIGATION CO., No. 9 SOUTH WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable at the office of the Company on and after Dec. 5. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and remain closed until Dec. 5.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOS. B. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1866.

NOTICE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED States Petroleum Company have THIS DAY declared a dividend of two per cent. for the month of November, inst., payable on and after Saturday, Dec. 1. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th inst., and reopened on Monday, Dec. 3. By order.
P. G. FENNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the quarter ending Oct. 31, payable at the office of the Company, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed Tuesday, Nov. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Monday, Dec. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of One per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 3d of December.

Transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 3d prox., both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Dec. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

SENSENDORFER MINING COMPANY. —A dividend of one per cent. on the capital stock has been declared by the trustees from the net earnings of the mines the month of October, payable Dec. 1, at the office of the Company. Transfer-books closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1866. H. A. SHERRILL, Treasurer, No. 19 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO ARCHITECTS.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Architects are invited to prepare plans and specifications, and estimates of cost, for new fire-proof buildings for the War Department, on the site now occupied by the War Department and adjacent vacant ground, in Washington, D. C.

The buildings required should have a superficial area as large as the site selected will admit of. Photographs of site, and all other information relating to the subject, will be furnished to Architects desiring to compete for the work, upon application, personally or by letter, to the undersigned.

A premium of $3,000 for the first, of $2,000 for the second, and $1,000 for the third most acceptable plans and specifications received, will be awarded, upon the approval of the Hon. Secretary of War, by the Board of Officers charged with the duty of selecting a site and preparing plans and specifications for the buildings of the War Department under act of Congress approved July 28, 1866.

The plans and specifications must be sent to the office of Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. J. Treadwell, Recorder of the Board, Ordnance Office, Winder's Building, Washington, D. C., on or before the first day of February, 1867.

The Board will reserve the right to reject any or all plans submitted, should none be deemed suitable for the purpose, as well as to retain any or all of such plans.

By order of the Board.
T. J. TREADWELL,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Recorder.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. the 30th inst., for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered immediately, free of expense and Government tax, at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
1 Wardell's patent saw-bench, with saws complete.
50,000 face brick.
60,000 hard burnt brick.
10,000 fire brick.
150 bbls. Thomaston lime.
2 bundles galvanized iron.
3 bundles Russian sheet-iron.
20 sheets 18-lb. Brazier's copper.
200 feet 6-inch iron water-pipe, heavy; 6 lengths 8-inch iron water-pipe, heavy.
10 feet 6-inch and 5 feet 8-inch iron sleeves.
1,500 pieces 1¼-inch spruce plank, 10 inches wide.
20,000 feet B. M. white pine plank, 2-inch, No. 1.
20,000 cubic feet rough cut Eastern granite.
20,000 cubic feet Eastern granite.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
200 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
100 gallons Turpentine.
100 gallons boiled linseed oil.
1,000 lbs. white lead, in oil.
4,500 superficial feet 3-inch Southern yellow pine plank.
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
100 bbls. charcoal.
575 bolts cotton canvas, No. 2 to No. 10.
800 lbs. cotton twine.
100 bbls. Thomaston lime.
100 gallons Winter strained sperm oil.
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2,350 feet iron wire rope, hemp centre, No. 9, 2¼ inches.
400 lbs. sheet brass, assorted.
12 scaling tools—Garvin & Farley's.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms, with further particulars for bidders, to be had at this office.
JOHN D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Primary School-house now in course of erection on Vestry-st., near Hudson, in said Ward. Plans and specifications of the work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WM. H. BURRAS, CLAUS PUCHHAFER, } Committee on School Furniture, Fifth Ward.
Dated Nov. 21, 1866.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., FRIDAY, 30th inst., for the delivery to the United States of two hundred and fifty tons "T" railroad iron, weighing about 50 pounds to the yard.
F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

Nov. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a Banking, Exchange and Commission business, under the firm of JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.
JAMES W. TUCKER,
EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SMITH & SAYRE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ADDISON SMITH,
JAS. M. SAYRE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—HAVING ASSOCIATED with me in the cotton brokerage business my sons ISAAC C. THOMAS and DAVID P. THOMAS, the business will be conducted in future under the name of JAS. P. THOMAS & SONS.
Nov. 28, 1866.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—FOR THE BANKing business, by an experienced business man, who is willing to put his knowledge against capital from $30,000 to $50,000; 7 per cent. interest will be allowed on capital, with share of profits; other special or general Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WOOLENS—AN EXPERIENCED MERCHANT, with $15,000 cash, wishes to find one or two young men with $25,000 capital, to join him in forming a cloth and cassimere house. Address C. & C., Box No. 265 Post-office.

$300—FOR SALE—WITH STOCK, AN ESTABLISHED business, yielding large profits; three rooms for $200 a year rent to be had with it. For particulars address H., Box No. 127 Times Office.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE WINE HOUSE OF 10 years' standing; doing a business of $125,000 a year; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address J. W. B., Herald Office.

A SAFE FOR SALE—A LARGE SIZE SAFE; Herring's make. Address H., Box No. 6,027 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT AUGUSTA.

The following property will be sold at a PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held at the UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1866.

Property at FORT FISHER, NORTH CAROLINA, as follows:

About 70,000 pounds unserviceable guns, shot and shell.

34 unserviceable gun-carriages, with the irons on them.

340 barrels damaged powder.

Laying at the railroad depot in ATLANTA, Ga.:
104,000 pounds cast-iron guns.

At the FINDLAY IRON WORKS AT MACON, Ga.:
A fine steam-press hammer, acting direct from cylinder; weight of drop 2,000 pounds.

At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL AND POWDER WORKS the following:
112,000 pounds cast-iron guns.
12,000 pounds cast-iron castings, some of them valuable.
330,000 pounds cast-iron scrap, (shot and shell, &c.)
6,000 pounds iron copper scrap.
190 field gun-carriages, with the irons on them.
140 ammunition chests, (black walnut and copper.)
60 sets artillery harness for two horses.

And a quantity of other property, consisting of, principally, saddles, horse equipments, infantry accoutrements, (leather,) musket appendages, harness, bullet-moulds, powder-flasks and blacksmith bellows.

The sale will commence at 10 A. M. and continue until all the property is sold.

TERMS: Twenty per cent. on the day of the sale and the remainder when the property is delivered, or within ten days.

Persons desiring to purchase the property, either at Fort Fisher, N. C., Atlanta or Macon, Ga., should examine it before the day of the sale.
D. W. FLAGLER, Brevet Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.,
Capt. of Ordnance, Comdg. Augusta Arsenal.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GOTHIC COTTAGE AND HIGHLY IMPROVED GROUNDS IN HARLEM.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

AVENUE A AND 116TH-ST.—Gothic house and 5 lots, n. w. cor.; house two-story and attic, basement and subcellar, 15 rooms, bath, Croton; elm trees, fine garden, exotic plants, fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., affording a delightful residence.

MANHATTANVILLE PROPERTY.
122D-ST.—7 lots, n. s., 100 ft. e. 10th-av.
8TH-AV.—1 lot, s. e. cor. 123d-st.
123D-ST.—4 lots adjoining, on south side.
116TH-ST.—4 lots, n. s., 300 ft. e. 6th-av.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
9TH-AV. AND 52D-ST.—Premises s. e. corner.
WEST 46TH-ST.—Three-story brick house and lot.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 6TH-AV., 55TH, 56TH, 57TH AND 58TH STS.
6TH-AV.—8 lots bet. 55th and 56th sts., east side.
55TH-ST.—2 lots in rear of above, north side.
55TH-ST.—3 lots, n. side, 450 ft. w. 5th-av.
56TH-ST.—3 lots, s. side, 453 ft. w. 5th-av.
57TH-ST.—5 lots, s. side, (100-feet st.,) 175 ft. w. 6th-av.
57TH-ST.—2 lots, s. side, adjoining rear of 6th-av. lots.
57TH-ST.—5 lots, n. side, 100 ft. w. 8th-av.
58TH-ST.—2 lots, s. side, 100 ft. w. 8th-av.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF
STATUARY,
REAL BRONZES,
REAL BRONZE CLOCKS,
BRONZE GROUPS and STATUETTES,
SEVRES VASES,
FRENCH DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS,
SILESIAN GLASS,
BISQUET STATUETTES,
and other magnificent French goods, just landed ex ship Ville de Paris, to be sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock, at No. 60 Liberty-st.

The above are now on exhibition, and is the most beautiful sale of fancy goods that has ever taken place in the City.

PUBLIC SALE.

The United States Marine Hospital and lot at Norfolk, Va., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the approval of the bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, at 12 M., SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866, on the premises.

The lot is 296 feet square, more or less, is finely located, having a frontage on Liberty, Water and Chestnut sts., and would make a choice site for a ship-yard, marine railway, &c. The building and grounds would also be admirably adapted for a boarding-school for either boys or girls.

Terms of sale—$5,000 cash, balance in equal payments of thirty and sixty days. A deposit of $1,000 will be required at time of sale. A certificate of sale will be given, and the deed to be executed upon the payment of the last installment of the purchase money.
LEWIS W. WEBB,
Collector of Customs.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 30.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn.

Rosewood pianos, handsome rosewood secretary, bookcase, pier mirrors, high top bedsteads, bureaus, centre and ex. tables, mattresses, bedding, carpets, oil cloths, heaters, stoves, &c.

Also, at 12 M., one good close panel coach and one good road buggy.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &C.,
AT AUCTION,
By THEALL & BROTHERS, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st. Catalogues on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOUT COAL COMPANY STOCK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern:
200 shares STOUT COAL COMPANY, $50 each.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT DEfault has been made in the payment of the consideration moneys mentioned in a certain mortgage, dated February twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, made by the North American Lloyd Steamship Company to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and that, pursuant to the terms of said mortgage, the said Pacific Mail Steamship Company will by P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer, offer for sale at the [salesroom of the] Merchant's Exchange, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-sixth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, and sell at public auction the two several steamships, or vessels, respectively called *Atlantic* and *Baltic*—the said steamship *Atlantic* being of the burden of 2,667 98-100 tons, and the said steamship *Baltic* being of the burden of 2,644 44-100 tons, together with all and singular their respective masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.
CLARKSON N. POTTER, of counsel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1866.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ELEGANT SALE OF A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MATHEW MORGAN, ESQ.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell, at auction, on MONDAY, 3d, and TUESDAY, 4th December, at 11 o'clock, each day, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., by order of Executors of the late Mathew Morgan, Esq., a large and fine collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, of the Italian, Flemish, French, German and English Schools, particulars of which will be given in a few days. The above will be on exhibition on and after Friday, 30th inst.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN. —JAMES COLE'S SON will sell at auction, on the 6th day of December, at No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, 8 lots on 10th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., fronting on the Park; 7 lots on northwest corner of 8th-av. and 14th-st., 4 on the avenue and 3 on the street; 14 lots on northwest corner 9th-av. and Braxton-st., 10 on avenue and 4 on the street.

For maps and particulars apply to auctioneer.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-STREET.
F. S. WINSTON, President.

Cash Assets, Nov. 1, 1866.
$17,316,001 83.

This Company issues Life, Endowment and Paid-up Policies, in various forms, and at rates as favorable as is consistent with security.

DIVIDENDS ANNUAL AND IN CASH, which may be used in payment of premiums, or on paid-up policies, as an annual CASH INCOME TO THE ASSURED.

Attention is called to the
INSTALMENT FEATURE,
Securing to the beneficiaries annuities for any number of years after the death of the assured.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, V. P.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
ISAAC ABBATT, JOHN M. STUART, } Secretaries.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, New-York.
H. STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-Prest.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Ass't Sec'y.
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY $2,000,000.
Important new feature in dividends and modes of insurance.
Smallest ratio of mortality.
Expenses less than any cash Company.
Liberal modes of payment of premiums.
Insurers receive the largest bonus ever given.
Dividends made annually on all participating policies.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
All kinds of non-forfeiting life and endowment policies issued.
Policies incontestable.
Loans made on policies.
All policies after three years non-forfeitable.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM, on Saturday last, a lady's large AGATE PIN, valued for its associations. The finder will leave it with C. W. PERRY, 226 Water-st., and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.
800 FOR SALE, 100 SLEIGHS, 500 HARNESSES, 1,000 STRAPS SLEIGH-BELLS.
C. WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms,
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

PERSONAL.

WANTED—TO ASCERTAIN THE RESIDENCE of MICHAEL McGODDEY, Carpenter. Address GEO. FITZGERALD, No. 1 State-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS

LONDON MADE COLLARS.

THE CAVALIER,
THE CROMWELL,
THE EMBROIDERED,
THE GUARDS,
THE LONDON,
THE MILTON,
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
THE PATTI,
THE PARIS,
THE REFORM,
THE SHAKESPEARE,
THE TRAVELING.

A beautiful variety of the above goods, elegant in style and perfect in manufacture, are now offered at
POPULAR PRICES,
BY
UNION ADAMS,
NO. 637 BROADWAY

LINENS A SPECIALTY!
MILLIKEN & CO.,
No. 748 Broadway,
Have a large and varied assortment of
TABLE CLOTHS and
TABLE LINENS by the yard,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES AND TRAY CLOTHS.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
RICHARDSON'S FAMILY LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS and
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELS,
TOWELINGS,
DIAPERS,
LONG LAWNS,
L. C. HDKFS., &c., &c.,
which they offer at very low prices and warrant every article pure Linen.

SMILLIE & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.,
Will offer on
MONDAY, 26th inst.,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS
at a great reduction, to close out before Jan. 1.
SMILLIE & CO.,
No. 763 Broadway,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

SMILLIE & CO.
Have opened the most ELEGANT ASSORTMENT of
CLOAKS, SACQUES, BASQUES, JACKETS and CIRCULARS, in VELVET and CLOTH, which cannot be surpassed in America.
No. 763 BROADWAY,
Between 8th and 9th sts.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
We cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,
No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARPETS, CARPETS—H. O. FARRELL, Nos. 267 to 271 35th-st., one door east of 8th-av.; panic prices in carpets and furniture. Look at the reduction. Venetian stair, 45c., old price, 80c.; cotton and wool, 45c., old price, 80c.; all-wool, 75c., old price, $1 25; superfine ingrain, $1 to $1 25, old price, $1 75 to $1 90. Our entire stock of carpets and furniture of all kinds correspond with the above reduction. Every article sold as warranted and delivered free. Brussels carpets, blankets and oil-cloths reduced equally low.

THE NEW CARPET STORE.—WE ARE offering our new and large stock of Carpets at a great reduction on old prices. Ingrains from 50c. per yard; Lowell, Hartford and Thompsonville three-plys from $1 90; English tapestry Brussels from $1 75; English body Brussels from $2 50; English Royal Velvet from $2 50. Oil-cloths, Druggets, Rugs, Mats and Matting at corresponding rates. D. KELLY & CO., No. 412 6th-av., corner 25th-st.

MILLINERY.

MADAM NEWBERRY'S FRENCH DRESSmaking establishment; ladies' dresses, cloaks and suits made at the shortest notice and after the latest French styles, No. 927 Broadway. Mme. Newberry has also on hand a very choice selection of French bonnets which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING and Writing Cases, Portfolios, Pocket-books, Card-cases, Banker's Cases. Manufacturers, WM. T. FRY & CO., Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

W. T. FRY & CO., MANUFACTURERS of the well-known Fry's patent pocket flask metal flasks, soap boxes, drinking cups, reward meda &c. Manufactory Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., N. Y.

FURS.

FINE MINK, SABLE, SQUIRREL, AND other varieties of furs, at reduced prices, at PHILLIPS', No. 236 Bleecker-st. Repairing and altering faithfully executed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,
THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

RAISINS—RAISINS—RAISINS.

100 whole boxes new Layer Raisins will be sold at $3 50 per box, by E. D. HAWKINS, No. 3 Vesey-st., side of Washington Market, third stand from Washington-st.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT AND DIRECTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st. The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of the Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, 71 South-st.
JOHN DAVID WOLFE, Vice-President, 13 Madison-av.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, 81 Vesey-st.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Recording Secretary, 40 Wall-st.
Wards I. II. and III.—Geo. W. Abbe, 8 Pine-st.
IV.—Charles Chamberlain, 168 South-st.
V.—Henry S. Terbell, 67 Worth-st.
VI.—John Boyd, 12 Franklin-st.
VII.—Robert S. Place, 499 Water-st.
VIII.—John Endicott, 32 Charlton-st.
IX.—Daniel French, 1 Charles-st.
X.—B. G. Cole, 100 Forsyth-st.
XI.—James Little, 245 7th-st.
XII.—A. B. Demorest, 2d-av., corner 116th-st.
XIII.—Wm. A. Walker, 33 Sheriff-st.
XIV.—David Terry, 199 Mulberry-st.
XV.—F. A. Conkling, 103 10th-st.
XVI.—David Irwin, 204 West 21st-st.
XVII.—William Truslow, 89 2d-av.
XVIII.—Adam W. Spies, 67 East 21st-st.
XIX.—Joseph L. T. Smith, 113 East 42d-st.
XX.—H. G. Stone, 393 8th-av.
XXI.—Wm. B. Bibbins, M. D., 53 Lexington-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, 128 West 42d-st.
ELECTED MANAGERS.
Stewart Brown, 9 West 34th-st.
Jonathan Sturges, 125 Front-st.
George Griswold, 91 5th-av.
E. C. Benedict, 60 10th-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary, 39 Bible House.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—ARRANGEments are being made for the due observance of this annual festival at Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. Exercises in chapel commence at 2 o'clock, and the children's dinner will be served at 4 o'clock. The friends of the institution are invited to be present. All subscriptions and donations intended for this institution, should, to prevent mistakes, be carefully directed to Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Five Points Mission, site of the Old Brewery. By order of the Board of Managers, J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
NOV. 19, 1866. J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

HAINES BROTHERS'
NEW IRON-FRAME OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.
with entire wooden bridges—a construction peculiar to ourselves, producing a very superior tone, and of wonderful power.
For sale at their extensive
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
corner 21st-st. and 2d-av. All those wanting a really good piano at a moderate price are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANO-FORTES

Have taken Thirty-five First Premiums at the Principal Fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and also were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the World.

That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is proven by the *fact* that Messrs. Steinways' "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres, (*as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights*,) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use whenever accessible.

Every Piano is constructed with their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" *applied directly to the full Iron Frame*.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly-invented "*Upright*" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866. This invention consists in providing the instrument (in addition to the iron frame in *front* of the soundboard) with an iron brace frame in the *rear* of it, both frames being cast in *one piece*, thereby imparting a solidity of construction and capacity of standing in tune never before attained in that class of instrument.

The soundboard is supported between the two frames by an apparatus regulating its tension, so that the greatest possible degree of sound-producing capacity is obtained, and regulated to the nicest desirable point.

The great volume and exquisite quality of tone, as well as elasticity and promptness of action, of these new Upright Pianos, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

STEINWAY & SONS confidently offer these beautiful instruments to the public and invite every lover of music to call and examine them.

Letter from the Celebrated European Pianist,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK,
Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.
ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 23, 1865.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I cannot refrain from expressing to you my undisguised admiration of your *in every respect matchless* Grand Pianos, (which I used at my last concert in Brunswick,) and I desire nothing in the world so much as to be able to perform upon one of these masterpieces here. Send me, therefore, (care of Johann David Hoerle & Co. in St. Petersburgh,) one of your Concert Grand Pianos—of course at most moderate artist's price—and inform me, without delay, in which manner I can best remit the purchase money to you.
Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSCHOCK.

LETTER FROM WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England,
LONDON, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS: I am much pleased to see the rapid advances you are making, and the numerous certificates you have so deservedly obtained. Should my humble opinion be of any weight, you may add that I give my *four hundredth* Piano-forte recital, at Cheltenham, on the 10th of this month, since my arrival here; that during my four annual visits to Paris, I have used the Grand Pianos of all the first European manufacturers, but have found *no instrument equal to the one I purchased of you*. In fact, I consider one of your finest Square Pianos equal to any one of the Grand Pianos manufactured here. Truly yours,
WILLIE B. PAPE,
Pianist to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers and actually used by the great pianists in European concert-rooms.

WAREROOMS,
FIRST FLOOR OF STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.,
Between 4th-av. and Irving-place,
NEW-YORK.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 805 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

MUSICAL BOXES
of every variety,
PLAYING FROM 1 TO 72 TUNES,
and costing from
$5 50 TO $2,000.
The largest assortment that can be found anywhere.
M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs.) N. Y.

PIANOS ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of the FIRST PRIZE
PELOUBET CABINET ORGANS and MELODEONS.
The largest variety of Reed instruments offered in the Union at their warerooms.
No. 841 BROADWAY, New-York.
Instruments to let.

DECKER & CO.
NEW SCALE IVORY AGRAFFE BAR PIANO FORTES.
Pronounced by our most eminent musicians the BEST PIANO MADE. Call and examine.
NO. 419 BROOME-ST.,
One block east of Broadway.
The above piano we warrant for the term of seven years.

FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANOS
FOR SALE AND TO RENT
on moderate terms, at HAINES BRO'S Factory and Warerooms,
Both corners of 21st-st. and 2d-av.

JOHN Q. GRAFF,
Teacher of Piano and Vocalization,
No. 181 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

PIANOS—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS,
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AGENCY, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with round corners, iron frame, overstrings, &c. ....$300 to $350
With carved legs, two rows of molding, &c.... 325 to 375
Double round corners, extra carvings, &c..... 400 to 700
Second-hand mahogany piano.......... 75
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

L'AFRICAINE WALTZES—CONTAINING principal airs of Meyerbeer's opera, arranged by GODFREY, 40c.; also, by same composer, "Mabel" and "Guards" waltzes, for piano, 35 cents each; for violin, 15 cents each. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

$16 TO $20 PER QUARTER—INSTRUCtion in music by an experienced teacher; unexceptionable references. Address Miss R. R., care S. T. Gordon, No. 706 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[OFFICIAL.]

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE NAVY.
TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1866.

All persons who have served as volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25, 1866, will at once make application addressed to Commodore S. P. LEE, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.
GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22, 1866.

ON THE PETITION OF JOHN JAMES GREENOUGH, of New-York, N. Y., praying for the extension of a patent granted to him the 17th day of January, 1854, and reissued the 4th day of July, 1854, and again reissued on the 18th day of April, 1859, in six Divisions numbered 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, and 703, in which divisions extension is now prayed for, for an improvement in Machines for Pegging Boots and Shoes, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the 17th day of January, 1868.

It is ordered that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 11th day of February, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least *twenty* days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party, to be used at the said hearing, must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the office, which will be furnished on application. Depositions and other papers, relied upon as testimony, must be filed in the office *twenty* days before the day of hearing; the arguments, if any, within *ten* days after filing the testimony. Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the *Republican* and the *Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C., and in the *Times*, New-York, N. Y., once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.
T. C. THEAKER,
Commissioner of Patents.

P. S.—Editors of the above papers will please copy, and send their bills to the Patent Office with a paper containing this notice.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.; six per cent. interest free of tax. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw interest from Dec. 1. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as a first-class cook in a small private family, who thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; has first-class reference. Can be seen for two days at George W. Rose's Newspaper Depot, No. 71 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as infant's nurse and plain sewing, or assist with chamberwork; knows her business well; no objection to the country; best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 78 24th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class meat and pastry cook; has a thorough knowledge of the business of boning and larding, entrees and fine desserts; gets up dinner in good style; good references. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; willing to work in a private family, hotel or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble married woman in the country; has a boy four years old; understands milking and making butter; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 162 Washington-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse in a private family; of good character; understands her business; can take charge of an infant from its birth; the best of City references. Call at No. 303 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl a situation as seamstress and take care of children, or chambermaid; has the best reference. Call at No. 97 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY AN English woman; she understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 435 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a reliable and capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and is neat, economical and respectful; best reference. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting, and all kinds of family sewing; if not suited permanently would work by the day in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 286 East 9th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED woman, with a fresh breast of milk, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence; best of City references can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 333 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business in all its branches, pastry and jellies; good City references. Apply at No. 427 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 90 6th-av., near Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and do plain sewing; is competent to take charge of a young baby. Call at her present employer's, No. 20 East 30th-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion to cook, or cook, wash and iron; another for general housework. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or would assist with nursing; she has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 101 4th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and laundress, or would do the housework of a small private family. Call at No. 373 3d-av., cor. 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 110 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WELL-recommended Scotch Protestant as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would do up ladies' muslins or fluting if required. Can be seen at No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a competent person, who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can produce good City reference. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and to assist with chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 77 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist in washing and ironing by an American Protestant woman; the very best of references. Apply at No. 249 East 18th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is a good laundress; City reference given. Call at No. 126 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH CHAMBERmaid and nurse, who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation in the City or country; embroiders neatly; wages $9. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; can make good bread and biscuit; can give good reference. Can be seen at No. 175 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English girl as chambermaid; would assist with the washing; City reference given. Call at No. 171 West 20th-st., basement door.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as waitress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 52 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY WHO WRITES A GOOD plain hand a situation as copyist. Address COPYIST, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or to mind children. Call for two days at 194 24th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 427 East 16th-st.

A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and having a thorough knowledge of housekeeping, desires a home in a gentleman's family in any capacity where the services of an intelligent person will be appreciated. Address G. H. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO FIND A SITUATION for a girl who has lived several years in her family; as waitress or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to take care of a grown child. Can be seen at No. 41 East 23d-st.

ALL WANTING GOOD, CAPABLE SERVANTS, can be supplied promptly at the large, first-class Female National Employment Institute; also good German help. No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. A lady in attendance.

FAMILY WASHING DONE BY THE week or month, by one who understands the business thoroughly; fluting done by hand or machine; gent's clothes mended and promptly attended to, at No. 132 37th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor.

AN EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS AND operator can serve a few more customers; best of reference. Address OPERATOR, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, can give the highest of City reference. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st., from 8 till 9 A. M., or from 6 till 7 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COACHman and gardener; understands taking care of a gentleman's place; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference. Call or address WILLIAM, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COACHman, a situation in a private family; good recommendations. Apply at No. 62 East 23d-st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as a nurse to an invalid gentleman. Address T. V., No. 137 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a single Englishman, with good reference. Address J. J., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

A LIQUOR MANUFACTURER, RECTIFIER, mixer and business man, would like a situation in a first-class rectifying house or wholesale liquor store. Address XXX., *Times* Office.

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WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE young man to fill a position in an insurance office; a good penman preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, B. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A SHOE STORE, AN ACTIVE young man, as cutter and salesman. Inquire at No. 813 Broadway. S. CANTRELL.

A FAMILY LIVING IN THE COUNTRY want two Protestant women, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 3 Ferry-st., on Friday, from 3 to 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, plaintiffs, against HUGH McCABE, sole executor of the last will and testament of HUGH McCABE, deceased, BERNARD M. McCABE, CATHERINE McCABE, ELIZABETH RILEY, HUGH McCABE, individually, and VICTOR P. RICHARD, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 232 Grand-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Take notice that the complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of August, 1866.
SLOSSON & FELLOWS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
[50-cent U. S. Int. Rev. Stamp, canceled.] n8—law6wTh*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D., 1866.—Dated this 8th day of June, A. D., 1866.
LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.
je7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law to all persons having claims against BURTON R. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.
LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.
Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. A8-law6m

I. X. L. WATER COLORS. I. X. L.—FOR coloring cartes de visite, photographs, engravings, &c. Ready for immediate use. Price $1 75 per box. Address A. BAUER, No. 57 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY the basis of a republican form of government, and, as we owe all our obligations together with a debt of gratitude to the loyal inhabitants, we propose to amend the Constitution so that the disloyal can deny them representation constitutionally. The above wicked and absurd attitude of our Government will be the subject of Dr. CHEEVER'S THANKSGIVING-DAY discourse at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, 11 A. M.

THANKSGIVING NOTICE.—THE FIRST Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., according to their usual custom, will give a dinner to the 900 children of their Mission and Industrial Schools, in their Lecture Room, on THURSDAY, at noon. Sermon at 11 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D. The singing will be done by the children.

THE ABSURDITY THAT A NATION can deny its loyal inhabitants representation, and so amend its Constitution that the disloyal can legalize the disfranchisement of the loyal by wholesale and with impunity, and yet claim to be a Republican Government. The subject of a discourse by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on THURSDAY, (Thanksgiving Day,) at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, at 11 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—(Late Rev. Dr. HAWK'S charge.)—Services will be continued in the University Chapel, on Washington-square, until the completion of the new (Memorial) chapel, now in process of erection in East 25th-st. Sermon on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. CROSS, of Tennessee.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, formerly worshipping at the corner of Broome and Chrystie-sts., will hold divine service on THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at the French Church, on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach.

UNION THANKSGIVING MEETING AT the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. ADAMS CLEGHORN, at 10½ A. M. The congregations of the Berean and Macdougal churches will unite in the services.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., of Westminster Church, whose congregation will unite with Dr. Clark's in this service.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES WILL BE held in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on THURSDAY, Nov. 29. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND. Subject: *Our Hopes and Our Dangers.*

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The previous announcement of a discourse on Thanksgiving day, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. BOOLE, is hereby withdrawn, on account of sickness of the Pastor. No service will be held on Thanksgiving day.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES WILL BE held at the Seventh-st. Methodist Church THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., Editor of *Christian Advocate.*

REV. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., WILL preach a Thanksgiving Sermon in West 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Will also preach as usual on SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE CHILDREN OF THE NEW-YORK Juvenile Guardian Society's Schools will hold a Thanksgiving celebration at No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock precisely. The public are cordially invited.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Thanksgiving services in this church TO-DAY at 10½ A. M.

THANKSGIVING SERVICES IN THE Church corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. THOMAS STREET. Subject—*The City not wholly given up to Idolatry.*

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Services at 11 A. M. TO-DAY, with an address by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D. Subject—*Mercy Glorying over Judgment in our National Affairs.*

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 4th-av., and 22d-st. Services on Thanksgiving Day by the Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, at 11 A. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M. Subject: *Reconstruction.*

REV. DR. HOLME WILL PREACH IN the 52d-st. Baptist Chapel, at southwest corner 3d-av., on THURSDAY, November 29, (Thanksgiving Day) at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—THANKSGIVING services Nov. 29, at 10½ A. M. *Is Peace Secured?* will be the subject of a discourse by URBAN C. BREWER, pastor.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 34TH-ST.—Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach the Thanksgiving discourse. Services commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
JEWELERS, No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., Corner 26th-st.
We have a fine stock of watches, jewelry, silver and plated ware, diamonds and other precious stones. We are patentees and sole manufacturers of American cuckoo clocks, ladies' watches, with secret locket for likenesses, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO'S.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 12.
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CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 26.
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Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
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VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, Dec. 1
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, Dec. 15
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Dec. 29
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, Jan. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
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STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st, SATURDAY, December 1, at 12 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at about 11 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
NEW-YORK, November 27th, 1866.

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CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 8.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Dec. 18.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 31.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 16.
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Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
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The favorite passenger steamships of
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SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

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To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
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ETNA	WEDNESDAY...Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY...Dec. 1
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY...Dec. 5
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY...Dec. 8
KANGAROO	WEDNESDAY...Dec. 12

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $50 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
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And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

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Main Saloon.........$100 | Lower Saloon.........$80
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Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

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THE QUEEN	SATURDAY......Dec. 8
DENMARK	SATURDAY......Dec. 15
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY......Dec. 22
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY......Dec. 29

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 75 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, sailing on the 22d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Dec. 1.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Dec. 8.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

U. S. MAIL LINE TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
The regular departures of this line will hereafter be THURSDAY, at noon.
EAGLE, GREENE, Thursday, Nov. 29.
COLUMBIA, A. SLOCUM, Thursday, Dec. 6.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Thursday, Dec. 13.
From Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.........Dec. 3 | MONDAY.........Dec. 31
At Noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The fast and favorite steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M, from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

ST. JOHNS, P. R.; ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA AND PUERTO CABELLO.—The United States Mail Steamer GULF STREAM will sail from Pier No. 20, East River, SATURDAY, Dec. 1, making connection at St. Thomas with steamers for Jamaica and the Windward Islands. For particulars apply to SMITH & DUNNING, No. 30 South-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
DEC. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
DEC. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. WATKINS.
DEC. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. ——.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO CO., So'e Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $354 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO, CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.

FIRST VOYAGE.
Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1866, connecting via Panama Railroad with steamer GOLDEN CITY, for San Francisco, where passengers, mails and fast freight will be transferred to the Company's splendid steamer COLORADO, to leave that port at noon on TUESDAY, Jan. 1, 1867, for Yokohama and Hong Kong.
Through tickets issued from New-York, adding to regular prices between New-York and San Francisco the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent:

	First Cabin.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
San Francisco to Yokohama	$250	$170	$85
San Francisco to Hong Kong	300	200	100

Due notice will be given of subsequent voyages.
FREIGHT
received and THROUGH BILLS OF LADING signed per OCEAN QUEEN, Dec. 1, (slow,) and per HENRY CHAUNCEY, Dec. 11, (fast,) connecting closely, as above.
For freight, through tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., to S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports, and the South and Southwest. Regular United States Mail line. The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR, for the Florida ports. Passage tickets and through bills of lading given to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The ANDALUSIA will follow WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on MONDAY morning at Charleston.
The steamships of this line will in future leave New-York on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 29.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Dec. 6.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT PORT ROYAL AND KEY WEST.

The steamship LIBERTY will be dispatched as above, from Baltimore, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4.
☞ The steamships of this line are furnished with Frazee's metallic life-boats, in addition to life-boats and apparatus required by law. ☜
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents, No. 16 Spear's Wharf, Baltimore.
N. B.—Passengers by this route avoid a long distance of sea travel.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship
FUNG SHUEY, Capt. WADSWORTH,
will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1.
MARIPOSA, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.
MISSISSIPPI, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.
MATANZAS, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 3 o'clock, P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE CROMWELL will follow, Dec. 8.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM NOV. 1, 1866. Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Riverhead Express train.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights for North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 161 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.
Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor, and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation—indeed, for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Light gymnastics are taught. A Literary Union of teachers and older pupils meets one evening weekly.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, with Primary Department, E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Handsome house and grounds between Central Park and Hudson River. Complete English, French, German, Spanish, Classical, Scientific and Commercial instruction. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—$100 pays for board, washing, fuel and furnished room and tuition, in common and higher English, Latin and Greek, French, German, drawing, crayoning and oil-painting, per term of 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 31.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

DREW SEMINARY FOR LADIES—Carmel, Putnam Co., New-York. Advantages in all departments and accommodations unsurpassed; Winter term begins Jan. 3. GEO. C. SMITH.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with primary and commercial departments. Prepares for College, business, West Point and Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—THE WINTER term of this school commences Nov. 26; two vacancies. For circulars address the Principal,
MRS. M. L. READ, Goshen, N. Y.

SCHOLARS WANTED BY A FRENCH lady who is disengaged after 3 o'clock four days in the week. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Station F.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY an English lady, experienced in teaching the English branches of education, French, and the piano, on which she is a good performer; has the highest recommendations. Apply to A. ROSEWALD, No. 38 Exchange-place.

A LADY HAVING TAUGHT PRIVATE classes in this City for many years, desires pupils in English at their homes. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 22 WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.

Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, on parlor, second and third floors, with board. Private table if desired. References.

BOARDING.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE a gentleman and wife to board who would advance $150. A very pleasant suite of rooms. Address C. M., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS adjoining; also, rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 20th-st.

A FAMILY RESIDING AT NO. 22 WEST 16th-st., will rent with board (private table if desired) a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor; other rooms on parlor and third floors; terms moderate; first-class table. References.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, ENGAGED OUT during the day, wish to secure a pleasant room, with or without board, for the Winter. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, D. C., Station A.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD IN A PRIVATE French family for two young ladies, sisters; object, French conversation. Address Dr. H. CARLOS, No. 13 West 26th-st.

$7 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. Gentlemen rooming together suited reasonably.

ROOM WANTED ON THE FIRST FLOOR, suitable for a Doctor's office, with one or two bedrooms, with or without board, between 17th and 23d sts., Broadway and 4th-av. Address PHYSICIAN, Station D.

A CHEERFUL, PLEASANT, THIRD-story front room and bedroom adjoining, with board or without, at No. 48 Clinton-place, between University-place and 5th-av.

NO. 44 JANE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON st. and 8th-av.—Furnished back parlor and bedroom, with bath-room, and front room on second story, to let to gentlemen, with or without board.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

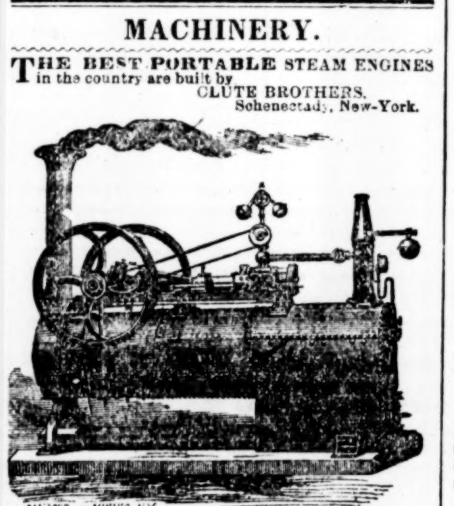
SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 43 East River, (foot of Rutgers-st.) every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by
CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 25 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.
Send for a circular and price list.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.
Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One horizontal engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 2½ feet stroke; one oscillating engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 10-inch stroke; one blower engine, 10-inch cylinder, by 12-inch stroke; two fan blowers; one No. 2 steam pump; one smoke pipe, 45 inches diameter by 30 feet long; two return tubular boilers. All second hand. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS.
The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.
WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO., Utica, N. Y., and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MACHINERY.—TO OWNERS OF PATENTS AND OTHERS.—See advertisement to the above, under "Chances for Business Men," in *Daily Tribune* for ten days.

DISTILLERIES FURNISHED AT SHORT notice, by GOULD MACHINE COMPANY, No. 102 Liberty-st., New-York, and Newark, N. J.

PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS—12 and 15-horse power engines and boilers for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL WHO USE THEM SAY SINGER'S SPRING BEDS are the best. No harbor for bugs $6 to $10. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTROLOGY THAT IS ASTROLOGY.—Prof. NELSON consulted on all events of life. No. 168 35th-st., near 7th-av. Open the door, walk up two flights of stairs. 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. NELSON'S predictions for December will appear in the *Sunday Mercury* on Sunday, Dec. 2.

FOR SALE.

BREWERY FOR SALE, LOCATED IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.

An old established brewery doing a good business, and lately fitted up in perfect order to brew by steam, and is capable of brewing 100 barrels per day, with casks, &c., all in perfect order, will be sold on the 10th day of December next at auction, if not sold before at private sale. Address Box No. 188 Post-office, Alexandria, Va.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

Desirable property for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Mulford, Scotch Plains, Plainfield, Boundbrook and Somerville; eligible building sites, elegant country residences, good tillable farms with fine buildings, and valuable mill property.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address
THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, by order of the executors of Asa Fitch, deceased, the property known as Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, and Nos. 33, 35, 39, 37, 41 and 43 New-street, and known as the Public Stores, having a frontage on Broadway of about 125 feet, about 130 feet on New-street, and on Exchange-place of about 124, and on the southerly line of about 154 feet, being the largest compact parcel of improved real estate offered for sale south of the City Hall. The lots are covered by substantial and costly warehouses, erected for the late owner, and are to be sold either subject to a lease to the United States Government, expiring on the 1st May next, or for full and free possession at that date. One-half of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, at 7 per cent., for a terms of years, or all can be paid on delivery of the deed.
For further particulars inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat of the late Thomas Richardson, situated near West Farms, in Westchester County, about three miles from Central Park, and accessible from the City at all hours by steamboat and cars; contains about 90 acres; thoroughly English tiled, drained, and in a high state of cultivation, with large dwelling house in perfect order, containing all modern improvements, grounds beautifully laid out, with fine lawns, a great variety of fruit, evergreen and other trees; green houses, graperies, farm houses and outbuildings complete; the place is perfect in all of its appointments, and hardly surpassed by any in the country. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON, at his residence close by, or at No. 29 Park-place, or to SAMUEL NIMMONS, No. 15 Broadway.

VALUABLE TIMBER AND COTTON LANDS FOR SALE IN EAST FLORIDA.—These lands are heavily timbered, mostly with yellow pine, and are located conveniently to the Pensacola and Georgia Railroad, and the Suwannee and other rivers, in Suwannee and Columbia Counties, East Florida, comprising over 41,000 acres, and will be sold in sections of 640 acres and upward. To the actual settler, no lands in the South offer greater inducements for either lumbering or farming purposes; and as a permanent investment, they present to the capitalist or speculator a prospect of the highest remuneration, from new connecting railroads, and the general improvements progressing in that section of the country. For further particulars apply to WM. BRYCE & CO., No. 29 Chambers and No. 5 Reade sts., where a map of the lands can be seen.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON Mount Hope, 5 minutes' walk from Tremont depot, Harlem Railroad; 3½ miles from 26th-st. station, and less than 4 miles north of Central Park, to which there is now one of the finest roads in the country; view good and location very healthy; choice fruit on the place; good carriage-house, stables, and hen-coop on the premises; possession given now or in the Spring; furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to J. P. DENNY, No. 495 Broadway, or to station-master at Tremont.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE HOTEL AND EXTENSIVE outbuildings, together with thirty-two lots of ground on 2d-av., 105th and 106th sts., well adapted for a hotel, distillery, cattle-yard, slaughtering, lager beer, feed or other business; also, a 200-feet water-front on Avenue A, 104th and 105th sts.; also, a 200-feet water-front on Avenue A, 113th and 114th sts. Either property will be divided to suit purchasers.
Apply to JAMES M. BOYD, No. 896 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE REPLETE with all modern improvements, gas, bath, &c., and ten acres of land, within fifty minutes of City by frequent communications; brick house, built in best manner; brick stable and carriage-house, ice-house, hennery, and all necessary outbuildings; every variety of choicest fruit trees; on the east bank of the Passaic River, near Newark. Apply to GEORGE W. PLATT, No. 20 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—TWO NEAT COMFORTABLE TWO-story attic and basement brick houses in good order, situate Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., near Grand; lots 29 by 75 feet each; in fee; also four lots, 25x100 feet each, on north side 82d-st., between 11th and 12th avs., well situated, having fine view of Hudson River; part of the money can remain on mortage if desired. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, No. 11 Wall-st., or to HENRY C. SLIPPER, No. 231 Pearl-st., executors.

FOR SALE—$15,000; EASY TERMS; IMMEDIATE possession; beautiful first-class three-story high-stoop brick, 17x55; all improvements; No. 112 45th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., half block from Broadway cars; neighborhood entirely unexceptionable. Call before 11 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CHOICE VILLAGE PROPERTY and several desirable farms in Spring Valley, Rockland County, on the Northern New-Jersey Railroad, one hour and a quarter from New-York. Apply to CROCKER & HAIGHT, No. 1 Spruce-st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY CULTIVATED farm, 150 acres; good buildings, well timbered, watered, fruited, &c.; finely located at depot, 1½ hour by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; cheap.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

47TH-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs., fine three-story high-stoop brown-stone house; first-class, complete order; furniture if desired; cheap; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND STABLE ON 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—For sale the first-class house and stable, No. 109 West 14th-st., 37½ feet wide, lot 125 feet deep; in good order, with immediate possession; price, $65,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

NEAT COTTAGE HOUSES, WITHIN an hour of New-York, for sale on reasonable terms and at prices ranging from $4,000 to $9,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT LOTS CORNER FIRST-AV. and 86th-st., 150 feet on 86th-st., 100 feet on avenue, and two lots adjoining, fronting 50 feet on 87th-st.
JOSEPH DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—THREE FULL LOTS ON 53d-st., near 3d-av., four full lots near Lexington-av., fourteen full lots near 60th-st., Lexington-av., northeast corner of 72d-st. and 3d-av., 75x235. JAMES ROWE, 738 3d-av.

A VERY FINE BROWN-STONE HIGH stoop house for sale or to let; immediate possession. Inquire on premises No. 93 60th-st., north side of Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS.

FIVE BROWN-STONE HOUSES FOR sale cheap for cash, on Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Immediate possession. J. M. COBURN.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN PHILADELPHIA FOR rent, in the building of the National Bank of the Republic, Nos. 809 and 811 Chestnut-st. (The Broadway of Philadelphia.) Three communicating rooms, second story front, and two rooms, 50x60, with splendid north and south light. The building is supplied with gas, water, water-closets and heating apparatus. Apply at the Bank.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE OFFICES AT NO. 156 Broadway, Manhattan Building; rooms Nos. 8 and 9; also choice desk room at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, Room No. 8. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED BROWN-stone, high-stoop, four-story house, close to 5th-av., will be rented, if desired, for a ladies' fashionable boarding-house. Address, with full name and residence, HOPE, Post-office Station D, 8th-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 1 READE-ST., between Centre-st. and Broadway, with the basement; also, No. 25 Chambers-st., with or without basement; offices in building No. 25 Chambers-st. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 13 Washington-place, fully and comfortably furnished, and in excellent order. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 17 Broad-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—FIRST floor, for the holiday months of December and January; size of store, 25x60 feet; large show-windows. Apply at once at No. 413 Broadway.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY (NO BOARDERS) will let an entire second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to first-class parties; location very central. Call at No. 55 West 28th-st.

LOFTS TO RENT.—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John; suitable for any hardware business. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

TO LET—FLOORS IN NEW HOUSES, JUST finished, on 46th-st., near 3d-av. Rent $15 to $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

LOFTS WANTED—SITUATED ON WEST-st., or on a cross street in its immediate vicinity, between Canal and Harrison sts. Apply to HENRY A. OAKLEY, No. 66 Wall-st., Howard Insurance Company.

HOTELS.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

EXPRESSES.

GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.

Office, Nos. 3 and 4 Rector-st., Empire Building. Temporary office, No. 298 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1866.
The GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY will THIS DAY open its first line between New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, for
HEAVY FREIGHT AND PACKAGES.
They will call for and deliver promptly at the following rates:

For heavy freight to Philadelphia	40c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Baltimore	90c. per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Washington	$1 20 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Georgetown, D. C.	1 30 per 100 lbs.
For heavy freight to Alexandria	1 60 per 100 lbs.

Packages and valuables will be taken at as reasonable rates as by any other responsible Company.
The Company is arranging to rapidly open its offices at all important points through the South, and Southwest, as a full express.
This Company are prepared to pay promptly for any loss or damage that may occur.
Orders may be left at either of the above offices.
S. W. WILSON, Superintendent.
S. GWYNN, President,
E. C. PECHIN, Treasurer, } No. 42 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, Nov. 29,
A CAPITAL HOLIDAY BILL
will be presented, consisting of the beautiful drama entitled
DREAMS OF DELUSION,
with appropriate scenery, costumes and original incidental music.

Sir Bernard Harleigh	Mr. Frederic Robinson
Dr. Pungent	Mr. John Gilbert
Lord Arthur Brandon	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Maunder	Mr. W. H. Norton
Bobby	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Lady Viola Harleigh	Miss Madeline Henriques
Amabel	Mrs. Sedley Brown

Concluding with the popular two-act comedy, by Buckstone, author of "Married Life," "Tom Noddy's Secret," entitled
RURAL FELICITY,
with fine scenery, appropriate costumes and full distribution.

Dormouse Spake	Mr. George Holland
Simon Sly	Mr. A. W. Young
Twaddle	Mr. W. H. Norton
Singleton Unit	Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Mr. Layton	Mr. J. C. Williamson
Tom	Mr. Ward
Dr. Squills	Mr. Wilkinson
Jemima	Miss Mary Gannon
Cecilia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Mrs. Colpepper	Mrs. Vernon
Harriet	Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Wiley	Mrs. John Sefton
Miss Spike	Miss Green
Miss Holiday	Mrs. Timony

FRIDAY, Nov. 30—THE RIVALS.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1,
the beautiful comedy by Colman, entitled
THE POOR GENTLEMAN,
will be presented, preceded by the drama of
DREAMS OF DELUSION.

It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will have the honor of appearing, for the first time this season, on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3,
and every evening during the week, in the following favorite and brilliant series of performances:
MONDAY, Dec. 3—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, (with new and appropriate scenery, costumes, &c.)
TUESDAY, Dec. 4—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—Will be presented, for the first time in two years, the comic play, entitled
CENTRAL PARK,
with entirely new and elegant Park Scenery and Appointments.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY, Dec. 7—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY, Dec. 8—CENTRAL PARK.
During Mr. Wallack's engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will also appear in an entirely
NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER
in a new
COMIC DRAMA,
now in active rehearsal.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED
FOR
MR. LESTER WALLACK'S NIGHTS.
Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) LAST NIGHT BUT ONE FOR THE PRESENT.
A CARD.—M. HARTZ begs to announce that, the Hall having been previously engaged for an annual fair, he is compelled to discontinue his Magical Soirees after this week, and takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him. He will reopen at the above Hall on MONDAY, Dec. 17.
TO-DAY, Nov. 29, (THANKSGIVING DAY,)
At 2 P. M., extra performance of the
RENOWNED ILLUSIONIST.
"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 29—81ST SEANCE.
"THE MYSTERY." "THE MYSTERY."
A HUMAN HEAD FLOATING IN THE AIR.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English Concertina.
Tickets, 50c.; Reserved seats, $1—can be secured at the hall from 8 till 4. Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2; children half-price.
MULTUM IN PARVO very soon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

ADMISSION—Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; dress circle, $1; gallery, 50 cents.
THURSDAY, NOV. 29, AT 7½ P. M.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
Extra night for Comedy.
LE ROMAN D'UNE HEURE,
Ou la folle Gaguere. Comedy in one act.
UN CLUB DE FEMMES.
Fantasie, in one act, by Labiche.
L'AMOUR, QUE QU' C'EST CA ?
Vaudeville Operette, in one act, by Clairville and Nagoot.
FRIDAY, Nov. 30, Complimentary Benefit to
M. M. JUIGNET and DRIVET.
GALATHEE.
Opera, by Victor Masse.
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, Grand Opera Matinee at 1 o'clock.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Ticket-office at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.........MAX MARETZEK
THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 29, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his world-renowned character of Doctor Dulcamara.
ELISIR D'AMORE,
with its fine and complete cast.
THURSDAY, Dec. 6—STAR OF THE NORTH.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning in Brooklyn, at the box office of the Academy, and in New-York at the ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

616 BROADWAY.

GRAND CHARITABLE FAIR
AND
PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
in aid of the maintenance and Education of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
We, the Officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and coöperation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Festival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.
Mrs. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, President.
Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President.
Mrs. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, 1st Vice-Pres'd't.
Mrs. Robert Foster, 2d Vice-President.
Mrs. John S. Voorhies, Treasurer.
Mrs. David Hoyt, Secretary.
Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Corresponding Secretary.
Mrs. Hervey G. Law, Manager.
Mrs. J. J. Van Dalsem, Manager.
Managers—Mrs. W. Germond, Mrs. E. Clifford Wadsworth, Mrs. Nelson Place, Mrs. W. Berrian, Mrs. H. J. Sherman, Mrs. C. Mailler, Mrs. Wm. Mailler, Mrs. Henry Batjer, Mrs. James Gillies.
The Fair will open on the 10th of December and continue two weeks, at the PUBLIC HALL, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York. To be concluded by the
GRAND PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,
TO BE HELD AT
COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, under the musical direction of THEODORE THOMAS, Esq. On which occasion a Committee will be chosen by the audience to award
$100,000 IN PRESENTS
in such lawful manner as they may determine. For the Festival there will be issued
200,000 TICKETS AT ONE DOLLAR EACH
AND
200,000 PRESENTS, BEING ONE TO EACH TICKET HOLDER.
LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

1	Present in United States Greenbacks	$10,000
1	Splendid Country Residence in Westchester Co., near New-York City	12,000
1	Corner House and Lot, Jamaica, Avenue E.	4,000
1	House and Lot, adjoining above	3,000
1	House and Lot in Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,000
1	Carriage, Horses and Harness, (Complete)	2,500
1	Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
3	Lots in Harlem, City of New-York, $1,500 each	4,500
1	Set of Diamonds (Ring, Ear-Rings, and Pin)	1,000
1	Paid up policy of Life Insurance for	5,000
1	"Ellis' Patent Hot Water Apparatus," for Heating Dwellings	1,000
1	Oil Painting of Gen. U. S. Grant	250
15	Gents fine Gold Lever Watches, at $200	3,000
15	Ladies' fine Gold Lever Watches, at $125	1,875
1	Elegant 1st Premium "Empire" Sewing Machine	150
20	Silver plated Tea Setts, at $75	1,500
100	Celebrated "Empire" Sewing Machines now on exhibition at their Warerooms, No. 616 Broadway	7,500
1000	Copies (2 Vols. each) being a complete Illustrated History of the War, by Mrs. Ann Stephens	7,000
250	Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons, at $6	1,500
500	Table and Tea Spoons and Napkin Rings, at $5	2,500
1000	Call Bells and plated Fruit Knives, at $3	3,000

The balance to consist of the following articles, viz.: Musical Instruments, Parlor and Office Furniture, Writing Cases, Ladies' Work Boxes, Music Boxes, Kid Gloves, Photograph Albums, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gents Fob Chains, Ladies' Gold Watch Chains, Opera Glasses, Black Walnut Picture Frames, Gentlemen's Fashionable Silk Hats, Ladies' Newest Style Dress Hats, American Emblem Cards for Parlor Amusement, Engravings and Card Photographs of distinguished Personages, Ladies' and Gents Riding Whips, Buffalo Robes, Ladies' Mink Furs, Gents Fur Collars and Gloves, &c., amounting to.......24,225
Making in the Aggregate 200,000 Presents, valued at.......$100,000
HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.
Orders may be sent to us inclosing the money, from $1 to $25 in a registered letter at our risk, with stamp for return postage. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following
CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	26 25
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	$35 00
20 tickets to one address	17 50	50 tickets to one address	43 00
30 tickets to one address	26 25	100 tickets to one address	85 00

Address all orders and communications to
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors,
Or to
N. H. DAVIS, Agent for the Home and School. } No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICES.
We take pleasure in acknowledging, on behalf of the Home and School, the liberal donation of $500 made by Empire Sewing Machine Company, of No. 616 Broadway, New-York.
Donations to the Fair will be gratefully received and acknowledged at this office.
THOMAS & CO., Managing Directors, No. 616 Broadway.

NOW OPEN—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, at the galleries of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., from 9 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M. Will be open on THANKSGIVING DAY and EVENING.

GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE.—Olympic Theatre, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

ANNIVERSARIES.

SAINT ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE 110TH Anniversary Festival of the Saint Andrew's Society of the State of New-York will be celebrated on FRIDAY, 30th of November, inst.
The members will dine together at Delmonico's, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 6½ o'clock, and are requested to meet at 5½ o'clock for the transaction of business.
The following gentlemen were elected managers at the preparatory meeting on the 8th inst.:
ALEX. P. IRWIN, No. 54 Exchange-place.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, No. 54 Broadway.
JAMES MOIR, No. 24 Reade-st.
JOHN SLOANE, No. 291 Broadway.
JOHN ROBERTSON, No. 2 Hanover-square.
JAS. DENNISTOUN WOOD, No. 45 William-st.
Persons interested in the Society or its associations, wishing to unite with their countrymen in celebration of the day, can obtain tickets of the managers or Secretary.
JAS. CALLENDER, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
THANKSGIVING DAY.
PERFORMANCES NEARLY EVERY HOUR DAY AND EVENING, COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

MORNING,
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
IN THE NEW AND SPLENDID ARENA,
in which will be introduced by PROFESSOR HALL THE CAMEL, BUFFALO, ZEBU, 3-HORNED BULL, PERFORMING ELEPHANT, JENNY LIND.
The modern Grimaldi, JOHN FOSTER, will introduce the WONDERFULLY EDUCATED MULES, THE TRICK PONIES AND PERFORMING MONKEYS.
MONS. DAVIS, THE LION-KING, WILL ENTER THE DEN OF WILD ANIMALS, consisting of AFRICAN AND ASIATIC LIONS, NUMIDIAN LIONESS, BRAZILIAN TIGRESS, BENGAL AND SENEGAL LEOPARDS AND S. A. JAGUAR.
THE ANIMALS WILL BE FED IN PRESENCE OF VISITORS at 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Buckstone's thrilling Drama, in three acts, of the
VISION OF THE DEAD,
THE INFANT PHENOMENA, Miss EMMA FOSTER, aged five years, in her astonishing Scotch dance.
Dances by Miss EMMA SHELL and Gen. GRANT, Jr.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
The greatest living curiosity ever exhibited.
A CHICKEN WITH A HUMAN FACE.
JOHN TOLLETT, THE IRISH FAT BOY, AGED SIXTEEN YEARS; WEIGHS 526 POUNDS. MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS. 2 GIANTS AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Leonard Grover.........Director
GRAND CELEBRATION
OF OUR NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.
DOUBLE BILL AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
THE POPULAR FAMILY MATINEE 2 O'CLOCK.
To the ladies' and children's Matinee, 50 cents all parts of Theatre; children, 25 cents.
THIS AFTERNOON, Boucicault's famous drama,
THE LONG STRIKE.
Mr. Stoddart as Moneypenny, the Solicitor, universally admitted to be the most artistic character-delineator ever introduced on the New-York stage.
OVER THIRTY OTHER CHARACTERS IN THE PLAY.
NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AUXILIARIES ENGAGED IN THE DRAMA.
Followed by the humorous farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Bags (with songs).........Stuart Robson
THIS EVENING, the great sensational drama of
THE LONG STRIKE,
and the laughable drama of
HANDY ANDY.
Andy.........J. Moran Ward
Patrons of this favorite Theatre will please notice the hour of commencement is 7½; doors open at 6¾.

MR. LESTER WALLACK

Will appear for the first time this season on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT,
and every evening during the week in the following FAVORITE AND BRILLIANT SERIES OF PERFORMANCES:
MONDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
TUESDAY—THE WONDER.
WEDNESDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Stuart has the honor to announce that Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear at this establishment on
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 1866,
in his grand role of
HAMLET,
supported by
Mme. MATHUA SCHELLER,
Mr. BARTON HILL,
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
and a company of unequal merit. The play will be produced with the same
COSTUMES,
appointments and appliances with which it had been performed at Winter Garden close upon 200 nights.
The sale of tickets will commence at the Academy on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, and continue Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
SCALE OF PRICES.

General admission	$1 00
Reserved Seats, extra	1 00
Family Circle	50

IRVING HALL.

First Grand Matinee of
JAMES M. WEHLI,
the celebrated Pianist,
SATURDAY, Dec. 1, 1866.
Doors open at 1—to begin at 2 o'clock.
Mr. Wehli will be assisted by the following artists:
Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Soprano.
Mr. W. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone.
(His first appearance.)
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra
For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway; Ruliman Ticket Office, No. 112 Broadway; Messrs. Chickering & Sons', No. 652 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

WALLACK'S EXTRA.

It is respectfully announced that
MR. LESTER WALLACK
will have the honor of appearing for the first time this season on
MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 3.
During his engagement (which must necessarily be limited) he will, in addition to several of his most favorite impersonations, appear in an
ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER.
Seats secured five days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THANKSGIVING CELEBRATION.

THIS AFTERNOON, 2 o'clock, the Grand Family Matinee. A double bill, consisting of THE LONG STRIKE and THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Admission to matinee the usual low figure—50 cents to all parts of theatre; children 25 cents. In the EVENING, THE LONG STRIKE and the comic drama of HANDY ANDY. Extra attraction for our Thanksgiving Holiday at remarkably cheap rates of admission.

ANSCHUTZ'S MUSIC INSTITUTE.

POZNANSKI'S QUARTET SOIREES.
Messrs. J. B. Poznanski, J. Bernstein, Ad. Neuendorf, A. Liesegang.
AT
STECK'S MUSIC HALL,
No. 141 8th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
First Soiree THURSDAY, 29th November, 1866.
HAYDEN & BEETHOVEN.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Subscriptions received for six soirees daily from 9 to 4 o'clock at the office of the institute.
C. ANSCHUTZ.

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 3.

First appearance this season of
MR. LESTER WALLACK,
in Goldsmith's favorite comedy of
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR,

IN AID OF THE HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, AT THE CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.
Opens WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1866. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets $1.
Contributors are requested to send in their goods without delay.

BILLIARD MATCH FOR $1,000.

IRVING HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 30.
WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT VS. JOHN McDEVITT.
Carrom Game. 1,500 Points up.
Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, $2.

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FREDERICK MOLLENHAUER'S ANNUAL Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1866, in Irving Hall, assisted by Mme. B. Johannsen, Mme. Zimmermann, Arion Society, Messrs. H. Mollenhauer, E. Mollenhauer, R. A. Wellenstein, E. Kalliwoda, Master Emil Mollenhauer. Conductor, Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ. Tickets $1 each; to be had at the principal music stores.

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FREE MATINEE LECTURE.—COMPLYING with the numerous letters of request from families of distinction, Dr. H. CARLOS will deliver his popular lecture on the *Origin of the French Language; Its Importance and Facility of Acquirement*, at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, for the special accommodation and information of ladies. In the course of the lecture, Dr. Carlos will explain his new, simple, concise and easy method of mastering the French language in three months, so that the pupil can converse in it fluently. Dr. Carlos will also, in the course of this brief lecture, teach all present *Seance tenante*—half of that beautiful, interesting, and to-day necessary language—thereby proving that half the labor of acquiring the French language can be overcome within an hour

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WINTER GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

GRAND THANKSGIVING PERFORMANCE
Second night of Mr.
EDWIN BOOTH,
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear this
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with its
UNEQUALED SPLENDOR
OF SCENERY,
COSTUMES, &c.
Every effort has been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular Company, engagements have been made with
Mme. METHUA SCHELLER,
who will make her second appearance here as
OPHELIA.
Miss IDA VERNON,
her second appearance this season, as
THE QUEEN.
Mr. BARTON HILL,
second appearance this season, as
LAERTES.
Mr. J. NEWTON GOTTHOLD,
second appearance this season, as
THE GHOST.

Polonius	Mr. W. Davidge
King	Mr. Leffingwell
Horatio	Mr. J. Duff
First Actor	Mr. W. Donaldson
First Grave Digger	Mr. W. S. Andrews

Messrs. Hinton, Duell, Leslie, Sutton, Decker, &c., Miss Cushing and others in the cast.
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT, EDWIN BOOTH,
in his grand role of
RICHARD III.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THIRD NIGHT OF THE
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.........MAX MARETZEK
ON FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, at 8 o'clock, joint appearance of
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
and
MISS AMALIA M. HAUCK.
THE GRAND SPECTACULAR OPERA
THE STAR OF THE NORTH,
(*L'ETOILE DU NORD,*)
with its incomparably great cast, including
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
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(Her first appearance,)
BARAGLI, BELLINI, ANTONUCCI,
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Conductor.........SIG. TORRIANI
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 1, AT 1,
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE,
with an unprecedentedly brilliant cast.
SENORA CARMEN POCH,
MME. NATALIE TESTA,
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATI.
Admission to the Matinee, to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR ONLY.
No reserved seats. To commence at 1.
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GRAND BOOTH MATINEE,
THE STRANGER AND DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

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THIS ESTABLISHMENT DOES NOT ADVERTISE IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD.
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UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF
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Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
together with
THE GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Seats can be secured six days in advance.
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TWO GRAND MATINEES THIS WEEK.
THANKSGIVING DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
and SATURDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

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Opposite the New-York Hotel.
Managers.........Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
Commences at 8 o'clock.
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TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12½. Admission $1. Children half-price. Also, TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, the new picturesque, thrilling and romantic drama of the Passions, by Augustin Daly, author of "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded on Charles Reade's great novel, entitled
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which has received the stamp of immediate success from overflowing and enraptured audiences, which are moved alternately to smiles and tears, or are spell-bound with interest, or excited to unbounded enthusiasm. Seats may be secured six days in advance for GRIFFITH GAUNT.
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at which, as well as
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will be presented
A BRILLIANT PROGRAMME,
introducing
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
EL NINO EDDIE,
THE WONDERFUL BOY-ARTIST,
together with the entire strength of the
IMMENSE CIRCUS TROUPE,
and all the beautiful and
HIGHLY-TRAINED HORSES AND PONIES.
Engagement of
MR. W. CONRAD,
the favorite trick clown and gymnast, his first appearance in New-York for many months.
Particular attention is directed to these
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCES,
which will be found to comprise
THE MOST SUPERB ARENIC SCENES
ever offered to the New-York public, including every variety of
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
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CLASSIC GYMNASTIC FEATS,
BY THE
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
ever combined in one establishment, produce with a degree of
BRILLIANCY AND EFFECT
hitherto unattained on this continent.
REGULAR MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

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THURSDAY, THANKSGIVING DAY,
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The great
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Afternoon 2 o'clock.
First act of MAZEPPA
Grand Monster Scene of the
THREE FAST MEN.
Dutch piece of MOSES WORKLE
Evening at 7 o'clock.
The CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
JACK SHEPPARD ON HORSEBACK.
A KISS IN THE DARK.
The Trained Horse Wonder in both Pieces.

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The greatest Comic Pantomime of the Day.
MR. G. L. FOX as the JOVIAL CLOWN.
THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, two Grand Performances. Afternoon at 2, evening at 7.
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Second APRES-MIDI CONCERT for the ORPHEON FREE CHORAL SCHOOL FUND. Mr. SNOW announces this concert for THANKSGIVING DAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at Steinway's Hall, at 3½ o'clock. Miss ANTONIA HENNE, Contralto; Mr. J. S. COOPER, Basso; Mr. H. SCHMITZ, French Horn, and Mr. WM. DRESSLER, Conductor, will assist. Tickets ONE DOLLAR, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. The Grand Piano used by Mr. HOPKINS is from Steinway's celebrated factory.

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The popular light comedian, EDWIN KELLY.
In Opera, BELISARIO and Burlesque.
In Ballet, PAS DE L'AIR, and tragedy.
In Comedy, TAMING THE BUTTERFLY, and farce.
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EVERY EVENING till further notice. New acts, songs.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2½ P. M.

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THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
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GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE.—Olympic Theatre, THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; 50 cents to all parts of the Theatre.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage—Declaration of Hon. Horace Greeley.

From the Tribune, Nov. 27.

About to start for some weeks' sojourn in the West, whence I cannot readily and constantly confer with the general public, I wish to leave my contribution to the general mass of suggestion and criticism touching the true bases of national restoration and concord so plainly set forth that it cannot be misquoted nor misapprehended.

That I have long held the main foundations of a genuine, enduring resettlement of our disturbed and upturned national structure to be universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, must be tolerably well known. It only remains to be said that I commend them *not as reciprocal concessions*, but as common benefits. I trust our great differences are to be composed and ended by no grudging, higgling compromise—no peanut dicker. It is essential to the North that the South should be thoroughly tranquilized and reassured; it is essential to the South that her principal body of agricultural laborers—her peasant cultivators—should live and labor in contentment based on perfect trust that their rights of person and property—their earnings and their homes—are as secure and inviolate as those of the proudest magnate of the land. There is no Northern, no Southern interest in the premises, but a common interest to the whole American people.

I am for universal amnesty—so far as immunity from fear of punishment or confiscation is concerned—even though impartial suffrage should for the present be resisted and defeated. I did think it desirable that JEFFERSON DAVIS should be arraigned and tried for treason; and it still seems to me that this might properly have been done many months ago. But it was not done then; and *now I believe it would result in far more evil than good.* It would rekindle passions that have nearly burned out or been hushed to sleep; it would fearfully convulse and agitate the South; it would arrest the progress of reconciliation and kindly feeling there; it would cost a large sum directly and a far larger sum indirectly; and, unless the jury were packed, it would result in a non-agreement or no verdict. I can imagine no good end to be subserved by such a trial, and holding DAVIS neither better nor worse than thousands of others, would have him treated as they are.

I hope to see impartial suffrage established by very general consent. Many will favor it because they hold it eminently wise and just; others because they are tired of contention about negroes, and wish to put an end to it. And the one simple, obvious mode of taking the negro out of politics is just to treat him as a man. He will cease to be an object of special interest or championship from the hour that the law disregards the immaterial circumstance of his color and treats him only as a human being.

I trust *the States will generally accord to blacks the common rights of manhood,* irrespective of the nation and of each other; and I trust *they will agree* to place those rights under the protection of the Federal Constitution. This may not, in one sense, be necessary; yet it is best to leave no "loop to hang a doubt upon." The whole country needs absolute peace and rest. I am very willing that each State should impose a moderate poll-tax on every citizen, and allow no one to vote who shall not have seasonably paid this tax. I hold that lunatics, idiots, criminals, vagrants and public paupers, have no natural right to vote, and that they ought not to be enfranchised. If there be negroes—as I presume there are—who choose to prowl over the country, begging and stealing, I think these should not be allowed to vote. But every honest, diligent, industrious, useful citizen, however lowly, ought to be a voter; and that State is weakened and imperiled which excludes any such from her electoral body.

I dislike the suggestion of an "intelligence" basis for suffrage. Let us not be deluded by false analogies and vague abstractions. In a State where each child grows up within sight of free school-houses, wherein he is more than welcome as a pupil, *it is perfectly reasonable* to prescribe that those only who can read may vote. Where half the people have not only been denied all public facilities for education, but have grown up under laws which made teaching them a crime, the case is very different. Establish common schools in the South, and *you may fairly prescribe that no one shall vote after 1876 who does not know how to read.* But do not put out a man's eyes and then punish him for blindness.

It would be morally impossible to enforce fairly and uniformly an intelligence test in the South. Just think of Mayor MONROE, with his Chief of Police and First Marshal, sitting as a Board on the eve of an exciting election to determine how many and which of the blacks of New-Orleans were so literary as they should be to make them voters! Fancy the Copperheads of Southern Maryland passing on the literary pretensions of their late slaves, from whom they feared defeat in an exciting political contest! The bare attempt to enforce such a test at the South will manifestly inflame and distract that entire region. I trust it will be forborne.

I commend impartial suffrage, as required by the true interest of all concerned; yet I cannot admit that it is a matter in which the North has no rightful concern. The blacks are a portion not merely of the Southern but of the American people. They played an important and beneficent part in our great civil war. We cannot ignore the obligations springing from our necessity and their loyalty. I hold that honor and good faith absolutely constrain those who triumphed in that struggle to take *care that their humble supporters and backers shall not be made to suffer for taking the side of the Union.* To say now, in view of the recent past, "Let the Southern negroes have such rights only as their white (late Rebel) fellow-citizens shall see fit to accord them," would be ingratitude and perfidy such as might well invoke the lightnings of Heaven. No matter at what cost, we of the North must take care that the Southern blacks are not left at the mercy of that diabolic spirit which manifested itself through the late massacres of Memphis and New-Orleans.

"But there is the Federal Constitution in your way," I hear objected.

Perhaps I do not comprehend the force of this objection. Let me illustrate my view of it by a familiar example. Suppose Gen. GRANT, when he first approached the boundary of Tennessee—but no, let us suppose that Gen. LEE, when in 1863 he reached the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, had found his way barred by a pompous, puffy personage, who accosted him as follows: "Sir, I give you notice that this is the 'sacred soil' of Pennsylvania; I am one of her magistrates, and, in her name and authority, and in virtue of that Federal Constitution which you have sworn to obey, I command you to turn back!"—it is just possible that the General would order the Justice out of the way, but more probable that he would have simply kept on without vouchsafing the judicial magnate a word.

We have been engaged in a fierce, desperate, protracted struggle for the very existence of the republic, *whereof the Constitution is but an incident. (I know there were those nominally on our side who said they fought for the Constitution; but I never heard of their hurting anybody.)* In the progress of that struggle, it became necessary to call the blacks to the rescue of the imperiled nation. Had we made them no promises whatever, our obligations resulting from our peril and their services in averting it would not have been essentially lessened. Had we been worsted, they must have shared our misfortune, and gone under the feet of the triumphant rebels. Had we ended the struggle by treaty or compact, they must have been governed by the terms of that compact. But we were *not* worsted; we did not compromise or end the war by treaty; we were entirely and absolutely triumphant; and I hold it a moral obligation thence resulting that we shall guarantee and secure their absolute, perfect freedom. To prove unfaithful to this obligation is to bury ourselves in perfidity and enduring shame. And this responsibility, springing directly from the national rescue from ruin, *I hold far before and above the letter of the Constitution.*

The soundness and urgency of this view would not have been so palpable had the rebels, after the utter collapse and disappearance of their Confederacy, evinced a gram of common sense. Had they so acted that their friends might have plausibly argued that the blacks were safe in their hands, we might have guessed, or trusted, or hoped that the most vital rights of the freedmen would be respected and shielded by State action, and thereupon gone to sleep. But the last shots of the war had barely ceased to echo when Southern Legislatures, assembled by Mr. JOHNSON's Provisional Governors, began to concoct and enact laws bearing exclusively on the freedmen which would have disgraced the worst days of Egyptian or Algerine despotism. For instance: No reasonable person ever objected, while Slavery existed, to laws placing the blacks in Slave States under police surveillance, and forbidding them to keep or bear arms; but such acts became absurdly tyrannical from the moment wherein Slavery disappeared; and the wrenching of their arms by rebels from honorably discharged Union soldiers, under color of State authority, solely because the Unionists were blacks, was a very cowardly mode of renewing the war of rebellion. So of all acts revived or reënacted which shut blacks out of the witness-box in cases where only whites were parties, or inflicted on them any kind of disability which was at the same time an indignity. This kind of legislation (see *McPherson's Manual*) was common to all the rebel States, though that of Mississippi was probably the worst. I rejoice that South Carolina has had the good sense to repeal her share of it, and I hail her action in this respect as greatly conducive to an early restoration of the Union. But it is proved unsafe to trust to local authority and opinion, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow. We must place the essential rights of every American citizen under the express guardianship of the Federal Constitution. That will be the end of controversy. Until then, even unsuccessful attempts to abridge them will prove a grave and general calamity.

I have said that *I favor both universal amnesty and impartial suffrage on their respective merits, each without regard to the other.* I hold that the North is bound to insist on manhood suffrage—not in the South only, but in every State and Territory—because of the service required of and rendered by the blacks in putting down the rebellion—that it would be perfidy and baseness, in view of all the facts, *not* to insist on this. I hold the South bound to accord suffrage to the blacks as an important and useful, though humble, portion of her people, whom it is her interest as well as her duty to conciliate and satisfy, even though the North did not desire it. There is no conflict between the interests and duties of the North on one side and the South on the other—what is best for each, or either, is best for both—*the only collision is between their respective resentments and prejudices.* The North wants to keep at least the leading rebels under ban indefinitely; the South—that is, a majority of the dominant caste at the South—wants to keep the negroes under foot—despised, powerless, and often abused by the white ruffians, whose crimes the better class disavow, but neither prevent nor punish. The loyal North has demonstrated her ability to keep the rebels out of Congress; the rebel South has likewise proved her power to prevent indefinitely the due ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. This dead-lock affords to those whom I must consider the more generous and far-seeing minds of either section an opportunity which, once lost, may never return. Even though the South were able to force her leaders into Congress, they could not hope for full restoration to power and public favor; even though the North were able to force impartial suffrage on the South, it would prove of little value while resisted by a strong majority of the dominant caste there. *But let North and South strike hands on the basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and the resulting peace will be perfect, all-embracing and enduring.* Each section will gain everything, and lose really nothing.

As to how the blacks will vote if enfranchised I have not inquired, and do not care to know. That they will not vote for the reëstablishment of slavery, nor for their own disfranchisement, nor to exalt to power those who burn their school-house and mob their camp-meetings, I take to be self-evident. They may make some mistakes at first; but experience will tend steadily to their dimunition and correction. I do not concur with the careful mother who insisted that her son must be kept out of the water till he should have learned to swim. And I feel confident that blacks, like other men, will vote first to secure their own rights, then to promote the welfare of their country.

If the South shall insist on her abstract right to hold the blacks as a subject race, the North will doubtless insist on the indefinite disfranchisement of all the prominent Rebels, and matters will thus go on as they have gone for the last year. I must still cherish my opinion that this unwise; but I shall stand with my own people, while awaiting the calmer and wiser view that I am confident must ultimately prevail. The disinterested will say, "Let the rebels remain under the ban so long as they insist on keeping the blacks there"—and they will say so with ample reason. If the adjustment I urge should ultimately fail, and, in the mutations of party ascendancy, the rebels should be let up and the blacks be kept down, I shall regret it as much for the sake of the South as of the North; and I shall feel that the blame does not at all attach to the South. And, whatever the immediate issue, I shall bate no jot of heart or hope that at last—and at no very distant day—our people will be thoroughly harmonized and united on the basis of impartial and universal freedom.

H. G.

Mr. Stevens and Congress—Reported Advice from Mr. Greeley to the Southern Unionists—Mexican Affairs and Gen. Sherman's Mission.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1866.

There can be no doubt that if the counsels of Mr. STEVENS should prevail at the coming session, the most violent measures will be adopted in respect to the South. It is known that he favors the most extreme course, both as to the unrepresented States and President JOHNSON. He is free in his avowal of a preference for an immediate impeachment of the President, and a suspension of his functions, pending a trial. His plan also embraces an amendment of the act of 1792, providing who shall fill the Executive office, in case of the "removal, death, resignation, or inability to discharge its duties, both of the President and Vice-President," so that the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, or other designated "officer," may be enabled to hold the position until the expiration of the term; in other words, dispensing with an intervening election. As respects the late appointments of the President, his scheme has been made known to you, and I now learn that he proposes to reduce the ten unrepresented States below the condition of Territories, by instituting Governments therein, to be administered by functionaries to be appointed by Congress, thus entirely ignoring, not only the existence of ten States of this Union, but the Federal Executive. All the dispatches to the papers at the North purporting as yet to give the views of "leading Republican Congressmen" "hath this extent, no more"—they have this origin exclusively in the Robesperian Chamber on Capitol Hill. That *they are the views of a majority of either House of Congress, much less that they could command a two-thirds vote, I do not believe,* and I have yet to see an intelligent man who does.

The better opinions seems *to be that a serious effort, and one promising results,* will be made at an early day, perhaps after the tariff and other bills of a kindred nature shall have been passed, by really influential men, North and South, to *adjust existing difficulties* upon a basis recognizing the sensibilities of both sections. It has been suggested by a Republican member here that a distinction may very well be made between State and Federal offices in determining the question of suffrage, the status of the Senate, and the mode of its election, remaining by the inhibition in the fundamental law, beyond Constitutional tinkering. The President's plan, by means of a convention of all the States, to amend the Constitution so as "to let representatives be apportioned to the States according to the number of voters, and direct taxes be levied in proportion to property," may also come up for grave thought. However all this may be, it is evident that the country at large, without reference to party, is becoming restive, and will shortly demand a settlement of some sort—which (however attempted), if it answers no other good end, will at least present the real issue before the people in a light not to be misunderstood, when the final result cannot be doubted.

I learn to-day that Mr. GREELEY of the New-York *Tribune,* and probable successor of Mr. HARRIS in the United States Senate, has of late, in an extensive correspondence, advised the "Union" citizens, so-called, of the Border and Southern States, greatly to moderate their demands upon Congress, and *to forego altogether their attempt to govern in their States respectively by a system of proscription and test oaths.* He reminds them (what universal history proves) of the utter impracticability of an insignificant minority governing an intelligent majority by mere fraud and force, for any considerable time, and instances the recent result of the elections in Maryland as confirmation "strong as proofs of Holy Writ" of his views.

From the Same Paper.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26, 1896.

Upon careful investigation I am satisfied that none of the rumors respecting probable complications with France upon the Mexican question are traceable to intelligent official sources. I am rather, on the contrary, of the opinion that they *have their origin in a recently translated correspondence of Mr. Romero,* purporting to give a correct version of *what transpired in the late visit of the President to the West,* having a bearing upon the condition of Mexico. According to the account given by Mr. ROMERO, when the President and those who accompanied him arrived at Seward Park, where the Mayor of Auburn gave a formal reception to him, in presence of the people of the city, Mr. SEWARD, according to the English custom, presented to the people the most notable persons in the company, and on coming to Mr. ROMERO said as follows:

"This, gentlemen, is Mr. ROMERO, Minister of the United States of Mexico, in whose behalf, and against the destruction of whose country, the President of the United States has given notice that intervention from abroad must cease on the 1st of November next."

This, probably, is the raw material out of which all the sensational letters from this city, foreshadowing an imminent rupture with the French Emperor, have been manufactured. A dispatch is said to have been received in Washington yesterday, and sent on to the New-York *World,* stating that MAXIMILIAN had sailed from Mexico for Europe, after turning over the Government to the commander of the French forces. This statement is not credited here. But, if it should turn out to be correct, it would be totally inconsistent with any possibility of a quarrel on our part and France, as it would indicate unmistakably an abandonment of French intervention in Mexican affairs of a character offensive to the United States, and be, at the same time, a justifiable excuse for the retention in Mexico of French troops until, through the friendly interposition of the United States, the affairs of that distracted country can be placed upon some footing that promises tranquillity and safety to all its inhabitants, without respect to the part they may have taken in previous civil commotions. It was doubtless in view of some such understanding that Gen. SHERMAN was requested to accompany Mr. CAMPBELL, and not with any idea of the probable necessity of a military occupation of any part of Mexico by the forces of the United States to act in hostility to those of the French Emperor, as has been intimated in letters to some of the "progressive" newspapers of the North and East.

I may in one or two of my recent letters have underrated the influence of the Robespierre of the Radicals, for I see Mr. STEVENS' power has been sufficient to induce FORNEY to take back every word he has written in his "two dailies" for the past week in respect to negro suffrage. He now, in charging the South with being "anxious to engage in their old business of patching up compromises," and gratuitously inferring that "this is evident from that willingness to accept the proposition of general amnesty and universal suffrage," which he says "has found certain advocates, also, even among Republicans," and thus sacrifices Sambo to satisfy the autocrat's insatiable hatred of the Southern people:

"This plan of reconstruction, (universal suffrage and general amnesty,) like that of ANDREW JOHNSON, will not stand the test of a thorough examination, and we fear its practical operation would be even more disastrous than 'my policy.'"

A Maryland View of Suffrage and the Amendment.

From the Frederick Republican.

The wonderful avidity with which the Democratic Party clutch at negro suffrage has somewhat astounded some of their rank and file, but it has caused no alarm or uneasiness among the intelligent portion of the party, who see that there is no escape from the inevitable result. The old Democratic theory, that "taxation without representation is tyranny," seems at last to be recognized by them as applying to mankind in general, and not to a privileged class. In the agonies of defeat they even go further than the leading Republicans, who are in favor of establishing a property or literary qualification, and announce themselves in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon all blacks, irrespective of any qualification whatever.

It must be humiliating to those of the opposite party, who spent so much time during the late canvass in depicting the horrors of negro suffrage, to now find that very measure advocated by their own party. It is a remarkable fact, however, that during the Fall campaign there was no leading Democratic politicians, or prominent newspapers, that took decided ground against negro suffrage. The city was confined mostly to one-horse politicians and penny newspapers in the country, whose ideas of political economy could be circumscribed by a compass of the smallest dimensions.

The *Republican party in this State opposed negro suffrage during the late campaign, because they thought its adoption at that time would prove detrimental* to the true interests of our people. We still stand upon exactly the same platform that we did preceding the campaign. In urging the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, we were acting in good faith, and we now insist upon its ratification as a sine qua non to the admission of the rebellious States to a full participation in the law-making power. *We are unwilling to see the great principle bartered away merely to fasten the odium of universal suffrage.* All rational men in the country know that the latter is inevitable—necessarily so from the formation of our Gov-[illegible] comment, and the [illegible] [illegible] to accept the [illegible] Democratic [illegible] which prompts them to [illegible] [illegible] action. The love we bear [illegible] [illegible] any personal consideration. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to see all these [illegible] [illegible] removed, for until such [illegible] [illegible] we can [illegible] so enter fully upon that career of greatness and glory that is in store for this nation. We look forward with anxious eyes and throbbing hearts to the time when the only rivalry between political parties shall be a desire to promote the happiness of all mankind.

When that period shall arrive, and the universal rights of man shall be freely acknowledged and firmly secured, we shall truly witness the dawning of that glorious political millenium, which is to make this beloved America of ours the model republic of the world.

The Meaning of Universal Suffrage.

From the New-Orleans Commercial.

Universal suffrage, which is the cause of quarrel in this instance, is not thoroughly understood, in our opinion. It does not necessarily make every negro a voter. It simply involves the possibility that every white man may not be one. It leaves that question to the State. It simply says that every man shall have the same rights, regardless of color, but it allows the State to regulate the terms. Thus Louisiana might accept the suffrage doctrine, and yet not have a hundred negro voters, simply by providing that every man who could not read and write, or who had less than five hundred dollars worth of property, should be debarred the privilege of elective franchise. This is what is called educated suffrage, and prevails in Massachusetts. The property qualification existed in Virginia for many years, and in New-York it applies now to negroes; but Massachusetts is the only State which has made intelligence the rule by which the Government shall be determined. It is the correct one. There may be exceptions but the ignorant pauper should not be allowed to dispose of the property of the thrifty and the intelligent. This is the drift of the Mobile *Advertiser,* and we expect the war to go on with Titanic force, as there are giants ranged on either side. We shall try and keep posted about the result, as we believe with the *Advertiser* that the question is a growing one.

Gen. Grant's View of the Amendment—The Message.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

The recent interview of Gen. GRANT with the President concerning the amnesty-suffrage compromise, appears to have been of a very interesting and significant character. The General earnestly opposed the scheme as an utterly unsafe basis of reconstruction, tending to restore rebels to absolute power in the rebellious section. He urged Mr. JOHNSON to accept and recommend the Amendment to the Constitution *as a fair and just plan of reconstruction,* taking the ground that the *people had declared for it* in unmistakable terms at the elections, and that *it would be unwise to disregard their expressed wishes.* It is said that the President listened to these opinions without indicating his own views, but leaving a decided impression upon the mind of the General that his advice would be disregarded. It is known that Gen. GRANT is of the opinion that if *Mr. Johnson would give the Amendment his support, it would immediately be ratified by enough Southern States* to make it a part of the Constitution.

While Johnson men do not expect that any special change in the President's Southern policy will be indicated in his message, they seem confident that the portion regarding our foreign relations will produce a sensation, and to expect therefrom a considerable diversion of the popular mind from its present hostility to the Administration.

Some Estimates.

From the Louisville Journal.

Suppose, for example, that reading and writing form the new test of qualification, and they form the test most generally favored. According to the census of 1860, there were in the United States 448,847 white males over twenty years of age who could not read and write. Of this number, 14,517 were in Alabama, some of whose sons are apparently ready to accept impartial suffrage; 16,900 in Georgia, 24,255 in Missouri, 26,024 in North Carolina, 27,858 in Tennessee, 28,742 in Kentucky, and 31,178 in Virginia. Probably these States respectively contain now about the same number of white males, over 21 years of age who cannot read and write. At any rate the estimate is accurate enough for our purpose. Under the existing rule of suffrage all these white men are voters. Under the rule of impartial suffrage, or partial negro suffrage, however, not one of them would be a voter; they would all be disfranchised. In short, the new test would disfranchise about one-sixth or one-fifth of the white voters in every State, while enfranchising a handful of negroes in the State. Such would be the effect of this test, and the effect of any other mode of impartial suffrage would be essentially the same.

The Ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

From the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Several prominent members of Congress are of the opinion that *when three-fourths of the loyal States shall have ratified the proposed Constitutional Amendment it will be valid* as a part of the Constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court will so declare it. If the Supreme Court should thus decide, it will be the duty of the General Government to reorganize the rebellious States in accordance with this new section of the Constitution.

President JOHNSON's friends intimate that his message will be conciliatory in tone, and that a compromise will be effected between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government on the basis of impatial suffrage, but those Republican members who have arrived here *see no necessity for any compromise on the part of a Congress* which has received such a triumphant indorsement of its official action from the loyal citizens of the North at the ballot boxes. At the same time, *only the most ultra Radicals manifest a hostile spirit toward the President,* nor are there any indications of an impeachment.

Gov. Sharkey and "Impartial Suffrage."

From the Vicksburgh Herald, Nov. 21.

As prominence is again given to the letter of President JOHNSON to the late Provisional Gov. SHARKEY, of this State, in which it is said the President urged the doctrine of "impartial suffrage," so called, we feel authorized to state, from a recent conversation with Gov. SHARKEY, that he is utterly opposed to negro suffrage in any way it can be fixed—partial or impartial. He also believes that Congress has nothing to do with the subject, and cannot legally touch it. It belongs exclusively to the States, each State acting for itself. No compromise between Congress and the President can affect the rights of the States, and no State ought to accept such compromise, no matter how favorable, without being consulted. Our conversation with the Governor occurred within the last ten days, and although not designed for publication, we believe these to be his views honestly entertained, and now that his name is used in such connection as will be likely to misrepresent him, we take the liberty of putting them forward.

The Position of the President—Gen. McClellen's and Senator Sprague's Present Whereabouts.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Despite the denials made, it is certain that an effort is being made by influential politicians of both parties to effect a compromise between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government on the basis of impartial suffrage. The President shows a disposition to adopt this mode of settlement rather than by the Constitutional Amendment, against which he has so unqualifiedly committed himself.

Letters received here state that Senator SPRAGUE and family were at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 23d ult. The same letter states that Gen. MCCLELLAN and wife had been stopping for two months at the Maritz Iron Spring and Water Cure Establishment, Switzerland. Mrs. MCCLELLAN had so far recovered as to be able to take long walks. Gen. MCCLELLAN, who is getting stout, appeared studiously to eschew all talk on American politics.

Political Items.

The Jefferson City (Mo.) *State Times* announces that a new paper on a peculiar basis is to be started in that city. It says that it is to be conducted by a combination of Radicals and Conservatives. The paper is projected as the organ of a new party supposed to be in process of formation under the skillful hands of experienced and influential political leaders, not on the basis of negro suffrage alone, but on the basis of both negro and rebel suffrage. It is said to be aiming, also, to secure the public printing, as well as to exercise some influence in electing a United States Senator to succeed Hon. B. GRATZ BROWN.

In the North Carolina House of Commons on the 26th inst., Gen. LOGAN, of Rutherford, introduced a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that the proposed Constitutional Amendment ought to be adopted by the State. Gen. LOGAN addressed the House at some length, with much ability, urging the adoption of his resolution, but the House referred the resolution by a vote of 92 to 16. No reply was made to Gen. LOGAN. The Raleigh *Standard* says this is probably a test vote of the members present. But with a full House, the vote would probably be, for the amendment, 25; against it, 92.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes, under date of Nov. 27: "It is the opinion of influential Southerners now here that a plan looking to representation based upon the population of the classes allowed the privilege of voting would not be considered by the South as liable to many of the objections which exist to 'impartial' or 'universal' suffrage, and decidedly preferable, if to be adopted as a finality, to either, especially as it would conform to the only practically valuable feature to the North embraced in the celebrated Constitutional Amendment."

The Boston *Post* says: "The Cheshire (N. H.) *Republican*—one of the oldest and ablest Democratic papers in that State—expresses an opinion strongly in favor of impartial suffrage, in an elaborate argument on the subject. The Old Colony (Mass.) *Sentinel,* also, indicates a similar opinion. Other Northern Democratic papers favor the proposition, and some of the most influential Southern journals; again it is assailed North and South vehemently. [illegible] will not [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible]. Let the [illegible]."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* telegraphed on Tuesday night that Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, who is busily preparing for the work of the coming session, intends to call up his [illegible] bill at an early day. He also expects to press a limited confiscation bill, which will prevent the return of lands assigned to freedmen and lands upon which our military cemeteries are located, and some other classes of land, to the hands of the prominent rebels.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* says: "The Constitutional Amendment has been referred to a Joint Select Committee, and will be reported upon at an early day. One member of the Committee, Mr. WILSON, of Forsythe, is in favor of the measure, and will very probably submit a minority report. While no means will be used to check debate on this question, there seems to be a general disposition to avoid all excitement or discussion."

At the city election in Portsmouth, N. H., on Tuesday, there was a tie vote, and consequently no Mayor was elected. The Democrats carried one ward and the Republicans two—a Republican loss, although they still retain a majority in both branches of the City Council. Recently they have carried all three of the wards.

The enumeration of voters in Indiana, authorized at the last session of the Legislature, for apportionment purposes, has been completed, every county having reported. Returns show 300,240 voters in the State. At the October election 325,000 votes were cast.

A Washington dispatch to the Boston *Post* says: "THAD. STEVENS is in very bad health, and his nearest friends express a fear that he is failing. He has began to limit the attendance at his impromptu receptions, and refuses to talk upon existing political topics."

Among the invited guests to the banquet to Congress are four representative colored men: FRED. DOUGLASS, ROBERT PURVIS, Rev. HIGHLAND GARNETT and HOWARD H. DAY.

J. D. WADDELL, of Georgia, declines a nomination for Congress in the Seventh District of that State, preferring to "stay at home and 'pray for Rome.'"

HOLBROOK, the Democratic candidate in Idaho for delegate to Congress, was elected by 710 majority, not 1,000, as stated by telegraph.

LOCAL POLITICS.

First Assembly District Union Ratification Association.

A meeting was held yesterday evening at the Fifth Ward Hotel to ratify the nomination of Hon. R. KELLY for Comptroller. JOSHUA B. ABBE, Esq., took the chair at 8 o'clock. The Chairman introduced Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS, who addressed the meeting. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am very happy to meet here some of the Republican Party of this District. For many years the Fifth Ward Hotel has been somewhat celebrated for the character of the men who have assembled within its walls. Ever since the time of HENRY CLAY the gentleman here to my right (alluding to the Chairman) has been known in this place, and we are here to uphold the same principles now as then. Fellow-citizens, it has been said, and perhaps wisely and truly, that the City of New-York is incapable of self-government. I do not pronounce any opinion upon this one way or the other; but this I do say, that whenever the Legislature of New-York has intrusted power in the hands of a Commission, it has always been for the benefit of New-York. Instance the Police Commission, the Health Commission, the Fire Commission, of which my honored friend has been so long a member. We have three candidates for the office of Comptroller, the most important in New-York, not even the Mayor's excepted. I am here to say that after a rigid inspection of the characters of the three candidates, Judge KELLY is the man we ought to support if we wish New-York to be governed justly and fairly. RICHARD KELLY was born in Westchester. He came to this City a poor boy; his first occupation was driver of a feed-wagon; from that position he rose to be a merchant, after which he became a Police Magistrate, and the last twelve years he has been connected with banking institutions. He is, therefore, able to discharge the financial affairs of the City of New-York. With regard to the rival candidates, MIKE CONNOLLY is a great man—physically; but what does he know about finances? Of course, every one knows DICK CONNOLLY, or as he is usually called "Slippery Dick." What proof has either of them given that they understand anything about financial matters? Which, then, of the three should be pronounced worthy of being elected? Most assuredly every gentleman will say Hon. RICHARD KELLY. What kind of men do we want for office? In the first place we want loyal men; that is paramount. In the second place we desire not only loyal men, but men competent and true, men whom we can rely upon as being faithful and honest. The speaker censured the apathy that exists among many of the party, and the rich in particular, and said if they would only rouse themselves they would carry the day, and elect Hon. RICHARD KELLY against all opposition.

Mr. KINGSLEY indorsed the opinions of the previous speaker. He described some of the abuses and mismanagement that reign at present. He instanced the splendid dockage of New-York and the markets, which, instead of being sources of large revenues, as they ought, were a burden on the City. He said the poor men felt the burden, and they ought to arise and shake it off by driving improper persons from office. He recommended Mr. KELLY in the highest terms.

About 9:30 o'clock, Hon. CHAS. S. SPENCER, and shortly after, Hon. R. KELLY, the candidate, arrived, and were received with rapturous cheering.

Hon. Mr. SPENCER said it was almost as refreshing as a spring of fresh water to the eyes of the traveler in the Arabian deserts, to see in this God-forsaken portion of the City, such a goodly gathering of black Republicans. [Laughter.] He spoke of his being a candidate for Congress for the VIth Congressional district in the City, and of his having been defeated. This epitaph might be written on his tombstone, "Here lies the body of CHARLES SPENCER, politically killed in the campaign of 1866," but if they would examine the bottom of the stone, they would see the Latin word *resurgam*—"I will rise again." [Great cheers and laughter.] He said that no rebels should govern New-York, and eulogized Mr. KELLY as the best man they could elect.

Hon. R. KELLY, the candidate, was pleased to see so great a gathering. His object in coming that evening was merely to get acquainted with them. He wished that he should know them and they should know him. As he was coming along in the car he heard a conversation between two gentlemen in reference to himself. The one asked the other was he a Fenian? [Laughter.] The second replied he did not know. The first asked how long had he been in the country, but his companion could not tell. The audience probably knew whether he had been long in the country. Of course he wanted to be elected, but this required that the people should stand by him. His opponents were strong, but notwithstanding, if the electors would help him he would be elected. He promised to give satisfaction.

A motion of adjournment was then made and passed.

It should have been mentioned that the proceedings opened with the passing of a resolution to support the Hon. Mr. Kelly.

Union Republican General Committee.

A special meeting of the Union Republican General Committee was held at their rooms, No. 600 Broadway, last evening. The only business of importance transacted was the hearing of a report from the Executive Committee recommending the nomination of RICHARD KELLY to the support of the people. Judge KELLY himself was present, and gave expression to his sentiments as a political candidate.

Republican Aldermanic Nomination.

Mr. MARTIN THATCHER, of the Twentieth Ward, has received the Republican nomination for Alderman in the Eleventh District.

Republican Councilmanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made by the Regular Republican Party last evening:

First District—First Ward, James Cheery; Second Ward, Samuel E. Beckner; Fourth Ward, Michael Carrol; Fifth Ward, Thomas Marron; Sixth Ward, John Stacom.

Third District—Adjourned to Friday.

Fourth District—Eighteenth Ward, Thomas Murray; Twenty-first Ward, John Webber and Walter B. Roberts; Twentieth Ward, Hugh Turner and John Gilmore.

Radical Republican School Trustees.

The following nominations were made last evening:

Third Ward, John Contrell; Fifth Ward, adjourned to Friday; Seventh Ward, Thos. S. Sheels; Eighth Ward, Frederick A. Seymour; Ninth Ward, James Harrison; Tenth Ward, John A. Joralomon; Thirteenth Ward, Isaac L. Chadwick; Fifteenth Ward, Jas. D. Oliver; Sixteenth Ward, Samuel S. Constant; Seventeenth Ward, adjourned to this evening; Eighteenth Ward, John N. Haywood; Twentieth Ward, John F. Williams and Frederick Schultz to fill vacancy; Twenty-first, Benjamin B. Atterbury.

Radical Republican School Convention.

At a meeting of the Radical Republican School Convention of the Seventh District, on Tuesday evening, Col. JOEL W. MASON was nominated by acclamation for the office of School Commissioner.

The First Cylinder Press.

No. 142 FULTON-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your notice of the death of my old and valued friend, JOHN THOMAS, Esq., you say: "Mr. THOMAS ran the first cylinder press, ever operated in this country," in 1837. The first cylinder press ever in this country was imported in, I think, 1826, by Mr. JOHN W. WALKER, then editor and proprietor of the *Daily Advertiser,* and was used by the *Daily Advertiser* and *New-York American,* both of which papers were then located in Wall-street, near Broad.

As I was at the time I write of an apprentice on the *New-York American,* then edited by CHARLES KING and J. VERPLANCK, I speak from personal knowledge.

Yours with respect,

THOMAS R. GUTTAR.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Yesterday's Preparations—The Charities of the Day—Religious Services—Amusements.

To-day has been set apart for the expression in an appropriate manner, of our participation in the national thanksgiving for the blessings of peace and plenty which we now enjoy to the fulness of the measure.

On the 8th day of October the following proclamation was issued by the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us, as a people, another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that has so recently raged among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension. Intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated. Domestic tranquillity has improved, sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed, and affections of loyalty and patriotism have been widely renewed. Our fields have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment.

Now, therefore, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart, and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States, by the people thereof, as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that in His temple doth every man speak of His honor.

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion we do humbly and devotedly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole people that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good. In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the divine assurance that the Lord remaineth a King forever; those that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He teach His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people, and the Lord shall give to His people the blessings of peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

In concert with the above the Governor of the State issued a proclamation, followed by that of Mayor HOFFMAN, calling for the usual observance of the day and for the closing of places of business.

The Governor's Proclamation is as follows:

Through the favor of Almighty God another year of prosperity has been granted to the people of this Commonwealth. From the ocean to the lakes the earth has brought forth the grain and the fruits adapted to the use of man. Our manufactures and commerce have gathered an increase of power; our means of communication with the whole American people have been extended, and through Divine assistance the ocean has been spanned and the two continents are united as perpetual neighbors.

The skill and humanity of our people, through the favor of Providence, have kept the pestilence at bay, and saved our crowded cities from the calamities of other lands. Order and law have reigned supreme; population has increased, and in all ways the State of New-York has been led along her old paths to greatness, as by the hand of God.

The year has witnessed the advancement of great plans for the mental and spiritual elevation of the people. Men who have been favored with wealth have been moved to endow noble universities; the education of the children of the State in the common schools has not been neglected; every religious denomination has heard the call of God to work harder for the salvation of men, and philanthropy has exerted increased power and put forth new agencies for lifting up the poor, the ignorant and the oppressed.

In the progress of the great political reconstruction of our country the people of this Commonwealth, mindful of the momentous obligations of the first Republican State in the American Union, have calmly met and consulted, on all appropriate occasions, on the various questions which so deeply affect the common good. In their discussions on these vast themes, and in giving expression to their purpose and convictions, they have evinced a respect for constitutional law, and a devotion to the spirit of civil liberty, worthy of the founders of the Republic.

In the midst of blessings like these we are liable to forget through what trials and sacrifices the great work has been wrought out. Let us, then, dedicate one day to General Thanksgiving and Praise, that we may be prepared to enter upon a new year with larger views of our duty, more determined consecration to the cause of humanity, and more devout obedience to the will of God. To this end I respectfully designate and appoint Thursday, the 29th day of November next, and I recommend that, suspending all ordinary business pursuits, the people do then assemble in their respective places of worship, engaging in such religious solemnities as shall most fitly express the sense of dependence, obligation and gratitude with which the blessings of the past year should profoundly impress our minds.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the privy seal of the State, at the City of Albany, on this twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

REUBEN E. FENTON.

By the Governor.
GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Private Secretary.

Yesterday the following announcement was made by the heads of the Customs and Post-office Departments:

"Thursday, 29th inst., being designated by proclamation of the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving and praise, the Custom-house will be closed.

H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.
JOHN A. DIX, Naval Officer.
(Per C. F. FRANKLIN, Special Deputy.)
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Surveyor."

The Post-office notice is as follows:

"Thursday, Nov. 29, being Thanksgiving Day, this office and the mails will close at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAS. KELLY, P. M."

The United States Treasury will also be closed, with the Stock Exchange, the Banks, the Courts, &c.

This annual festival of ours, which we may begin to call with justice a time-honored one, grows gradually in the favor of the people, and its celebration is looked forward to with emotions of great pleasure. As a day in which our better nature is stirred within us, it holds, of all others, the highest place, combining, as it does, the sacred character of the Sabbath with its religious ceremonies, and the enjoyable accompaniments of the festival.

Yesterday the providers for thanksgiving tables—if it be possible to overwork such people—were overtaxed indeed. An endless throng of carters, expressmen, women with empty baskets, and baskets overladen, men with and without turkeys, and precocious youths going the errands or carrying the burdens of manhood, poured in and out of market gates all over the City, and brightened the streets from river to river with their happy looks, good-natured badinage, and with living and dead turkeys, apples, cranberries and the endless etceteras which go to make up the thanksgiving dinner.

Nor were the poor forgotten among all this provision. At the gates of the charitable institutions all over the City might have been seen coming and going all day long the bustling expressman with his load of free gifts to the poor and needy.

THE CHARITIES.

The newsboys will rejoice physically and spiritually at their home, No. 128 Fulton-street. A bounteous table will be spread, and good advice will be given them after dinner.

The patrons of the Howard Mission, at No. 37 New Bowery, promise the children who frequent the home there and all the little ones who may come to see them to-day a happy time and a jolly good feast. Exercises commence at 2 o'clock, and the labors of the feast at 3.

The "Union Home and School" in Fifty-seventh-street, near Eighth-avenue, hold their annual festival to-day. Addresses will be made by Hon. Judge DAVIES Hon. Judge DALY, Gen. F. C. BARLOW and others. The children will dine between 1 and 2 P. M.

The Five Points Mission, on the site of the Old Brewery (not the House of Industry), exercises commence at 2 and the dinner to the children at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the Five Points House of Industry there will be various exercises by the children in the chapel from 11 to 1 o'clock, and from 2 until 4 o'clock. The children dine at 1:15 o'clock, then the Italians, and afterward the out-door poor generally; dinner will be prepared for two thousand.

The soldiers' orphans in the Home at Flushing, L. I., are to have a dinner.

The children of the Home for the Friendless (institution No. 32 East Thirtieth-street, New-York) begin their dinner at Industrial School No. 5 at No. 1,285 Broadway to-day, where two hundred are served. At 4:30 P. M., the long table at the Home in Thirtieth-street will be filled. On Friday two hundred children of School No. 2 will dine at No. 222 West Fortieth-street, and two hundred of School No. 4 at No. 15 Thompson-street. One thousand children in all will be fed. They will be gathered at the chapel at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

These are but a few of the many public charities of the day. At every institution of a character kindred to these throughout the City, an opportunity will be given to the inmates to thank God for His bounty, and the benevolent for their kindness of heart.

RELIGIOUS.

As is customary, the religious services will be all but universal, the only Church which does not celebrate the day being the Roman Catholic, which keeps no secular holidays. At Trinity there will be special services and thanksgiving. St. Stephen's Episcopal Church will meet at the French Church du St. Esprit, on Twenty-second-street, and Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach. At the Broadway Tabernacle Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will deliver the discourse. Rev. Dr. ARCHIBALD, of the Westminster Church, will preach in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, the congregation uniting. The Unitarian congregations of this City hold their associate service at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, at 11 A. M. Dr. OSGOOD will give a discourse on the "American Mind under the last Six Years' Schooling." At each of the Churches of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations appropriate services will be given, and in the greater number of them thanksgiving sermons will be preached. At the Temple Ahawth-Chesed, corner of Fourth-street and Avenue C, there will be interesting services at 3 o'clock P. M., to which the Hebrew faithful are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

As the day is to be a whole holiday, the religious services, which are chiefly limited to morning exercises and sermons, will but appropriately employ the hours before the feast. Caterers to the public amusement have amply provided for all the remaining hours of the day and evening.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will lecture in the Congregational Church, South Seventh-street, Williamsburgh, in the afternoon, on "Across the Continent." Other eminent lecturers are advertised to contribute to the pleasurable instruction of the day.

The excursions of one kind or another are all but innumerable. Among them is one to Oyster Bay, Huntington and Northport, by the steamer *D. Martin,* from Pier No. 14 East River, which sailed yesterday afternoon and returns to-morrow.

There are any number of target excursions named to come off, so that we may expect the streets to be pretty lively with these parti-colored gentry all day long. The Post-office clerks propose to distinguish themselves as good shots, and to bring home any quantity of cups of silver, flagons of the same, and jewelry for their fair ones. They make their mark at Germania Park, Morrisania.

The Joseph G. Byrnes Musketeers, P. H. O'BRIEN Captain, will parade for target-shooting. In the evening they will give a ball at Milliman's Hall, Seventh-avenue.

The Carpet and Furniture Guards, Capt. HUGH POWERS, will also parade. They will turn out over 100 men.

The "Gay Boys," Fantasticals, will also turn out under command of Capt. W. C. WUNNENBERG. They will visit Van Glewe's, Eighty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, for target practice.

The E. C. Chamberlain Musketeers, Capt. JOSEPH CHARLIER, will parade on the 30th inst.

The effort to tell of the balls and parties to be given to-night by the numerous friendly associations of the City would be almost as laborious as it would be to tell the stories of the happy family gatherings in our City to-day around the well-laden thanksgiving dinner tables. The day will doubtless be the happiest we have known for years. There are many good reasons why it should be so—reasons which are too apparent to need exposition here.

Thanksgiving Day in Jersey City and Vicinity.

To-day will be very generally observed in Jersey City by a cessation from business, and divine services in all the churches, under direction of the various pastors. The Police will drill publicly in Van Voorst-square at 2 o'clock P. M.; several target companies will parade; there will be a trot at the Hoboken Course, a base-ball match in Jersey City, a shooting match at pigeons at Union Hill, and an infinitude of hops and balls everywhere in the evening. Collections for the "Relief Fund of the City Mission and Tract Society" will be taken up in several of the Jersey City Churches to-morrow, in accordance with an established custom.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and the market steady. Sales of 300 bbls. at $11 50 for Extra State from Mixed Wheat. WHEAT—Market quiet and steady; sales of 7,000 bushels Washington Club on private terms. CORN quiet and nominal at $1 04@$1 05. OATS quiet and nominal at 50c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $1 05 for four-rowed Canada. RYE nominal at $1. PROVISIONS steady. CANAL FREIGHTS firm—Wheat 23c., Corn 19c., Oats 13c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—3,190 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats. EXPORTS during the last 24 hours—800 barrels Flour, 500 bushels Wheat, 31,100 bushels Corn, 500 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales of 860 bbls. at $11 50 for No. 1 Spring, $13 50 for Red Winter, $14 50 for White, and $15 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales of 4,200 bushels White Canada at $2 95. CORN quiet; No. 1 Indiana was held at $1 10. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled; to New-York—Wheat and Peas, 17c.@18c.; Corn, 16c.; Barley, 13c.@14c.; Rye, 16c. To Troy and Albany—Wheat, 15c.@16c.; Corn, 14c.; Barley, 11c.@ 12c.; Rye, 14c. LAKE IMPORTS—14,000 bushels Wheat, 14,200 bushels Corn, 14,500 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—1,432 bbls. Flour, 77,300 bushels Wheat, 15,500 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Peas.

Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON dull. Sales 200 bales Middling at 33c.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON unchanged. Sales 300 bales Middling at 33c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,100 bales at yesterday's rates, market closing somewhat easier. Middling, 32c.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

COTTON declined ½c. to 1c. Sales of 380 bales Strict Middling at 32c.@32½c.

[Advertisement.]

Bishops and divines, including Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Newton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton, also Gustave Dore, artist; Kate Bateman, actress; King and Queen of Prussia; Thiers, the statesman; with articles on The Characters of Shakespeare; Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep—Death; in December PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Pictorial, double number, 20 cents; $2 a year. Newsmen have it. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled. BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

THE "STAR" HATTER.—What FORREST, BOOTH and RISTORI are to the theatrical profession, KNOX is among the Hat manufacturers of this City, and his fabrics introduced this season are brilliant specimens of his skill and taste. Gentlemen who desire a hat of the Winter style, and of the most elegant description, should visit KNOX's salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

THANKSGIVING.—There is nothing that people can or will be so thankful for as to know that their house is burglar proof. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph does it. E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 28.—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Thos. A. Patterson, two children, infant and servant, Liverpool; Mr. Jas. Schofield, England; Mr. Jno. Bance, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Hume Bumley, Secretary Legation, two children, infant, two nurses and man servant; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crook, New-York; Mrs. McElroy, child and servant; Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Huff and child, Minnesota; A. Lindgens, New-York; H. T. Lee, New-York; Mrs. C. Valentine, New-York; Walter Watson, New-York; Col. and Mrs. Chas. D. Miller, son and daughter, Peterboro, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Wilson, infant and servant, Buffalo; John Dowey, New-York; J. M. Kerry, Nottingham; Mrs. Knoha and child, Costa Rica; Mrs. Ella M. Mackenzie, two children and servant, Baltimore; Miss Delisle, New-York; Miss Jones, Liverpool; Rev. J. T. Duryea, New-York; J. N. Beach, Liverpool; James Watt, Paris; Julius Wicke, Germany; R. B. Watson, Mexico; Capt. Hertzfeld and servant, Austrian Navy; S. Baum, L. Levi, New-York; John Rieves, H. Lochnis, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Egleston, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jessup, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Jones, infant and servant, H. C. Jones, John O'Brien, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. N. Ward, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mozier, Rome; Mr. and Mrs. John Riley, Miss Emma Riley, Miss O'Brien, New-York; Capt. W. Crew and wife, England; Thos. Davis, W. H. MacFarland, Virginia; David Stattener, J. Schroeder, Calcutta; W. B. Farwell, Thomas Aspden, Master R. H. Macdonald, J. P. Southerland, J. H. Cook, Mr. Copeland, Prof. C. A. Augsbrown, Mr. and Mrs. A. Norton, Charles Gooch, J. W. Cross, Mrs. and Miss Charlton, H. F. Cooper, G. S. Tonge, Mrs. Mary Block, Mrs. Schiffmann, M. L. Lansing, T. H. Wood, James H. Crooney, Mr. Emknox, Judge Brown, Mrs. Brown and daughter; Mr. L. Carnegy, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Jolly and servant, Mr. D. L. Jolly, Mr. A. G. Byram, Mr. J. Peerless, Mr. G. A. Knoler, Mr. B. Levy, Mr. J. H. Lalor, Mr. G. T. Taylor, Mr. L. Keymolew, Mr. and Mrs. A. Foster, Mr. Geo. Persel, Mr. Isaac Gregg, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morand and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forstman, Jr.; Mr. S. F. McMaster, Mr. R. A. Samuel, Mr. C. J. Hanah, Mr. G. Heriot, Mr. P. Hughes, Mr. Wm. Isbister, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walton, Mr. J. M. Rummell, Mr. A. Wanewsch, Mrs. Chappell and infant, Mr. Jos. Kiotochwell; Miss Wilson, Buffalo.

In steamship Missouri, for New-Orleans—Peter Kurwan, wife and 4 children, P. Colham, Miss Nora Day, B. Frank, John Swan, E. Frank, Mary Frank, O. A. Taylor, Stephen L. Barkett, John C. Currier, Bogert, Frank, Luke Fitzpatrick, John W. Bowen, Peter Wurli, O. Metzger, Nathan Solomon, M. E. Dowing, E. Dowing, John Oertker, wife and child, Theresa Brinckman, C. Moses, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 03 | Sun sets........ 4 34 | Moon rises... 12 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 29 | Gov. Island. 2 18 | Hell Gate.... 3 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.

Cleared.

Steamships Etna, (Br.) Tibbetts, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Granada, Harrison, Charleston, A. Leary; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Fairbanks, Hunter, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, Garrison & Allen; Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Virginia, Wolfe, Wilmington, C. H. Pierson; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Falmore; Floride, (Fr.,) Roussel, Vera Cruz, G. McKenzie.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Alexandria, J. Hand.

Ships St. Charles, (new,) Colley, San Francisco, Geo. D. Sutton; E. W. Stetson, Moore, London, Grinnell, [illegible] & Co.; W. P. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall.

Barks Gem, [illegible], Zanzibar, Geo. Arnold & Co.; [illegible] (Br.), [illegible], Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Hyperion, Simonson, Havana, Trujillo & Vinent; Kentucky (Br.), Williams, St. John's, N. F., [illegible].

Brigs [illegible], Norton, Curacao, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; [illegible] (Br.), [illegible], D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Kate, (Br.), Dyer, Nassau, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible], Leighton, Jacksonville, Peck & Church; [illegible] (Br.), Card, St. Thomas, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible].

Schooners [illegible], Baker & Dayton; [illegible], Powell & Co.; [illegible], D. R. De Wolf & Co.; [illegible], Washington, [illegible]; [illegible], Ireland, Newhere, Thomas & Holmes.

Barge O'ney, Adams, Baltimore.

Sloop Thos. Hull, Hull, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, Slocum, Havana Nov. 24, at 2 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Experienced strong head winds during most of the passage.

Steamship Key West, Hethers, Apalachicola, via Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Bonner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamer Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Bedell.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Georgetown, D. C.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Georgetown, D. C.

Ship Charlotte, (Brem.), [illegible], Bordeaux Oct. 18, with mdse. to [illegible]. Has had strong westerly gales for most of the passage; been 8 ds. W. of Montauk.

Ship E. F. Gabain, (Brem.), Ariadne, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 300 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Has had strong westerly gales most of the passage; lost and split sails. Has had 3 deaths and 2 births on board. Nov. 24, [illegible], passed a new Bremen ship Charlotte, bd. W. 28th, off Montauk, ship Plymouth Rock, do.

Ship Lampedo, (Br.), Black, Savannah Nov. 13, via Fortress Monroe 26th, in ballast to Edward Fogarty. The L. went ashore on Warsaw Bar Aug. 11, while bound from Mobile to Savannah. Came here to be repaired. Was towed to this City by the steamtug Silas O. Pierce.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, London 38 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Elpis, (Nor.), Jensen, Newcastle 59 ds., with mdse. to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Istria, Sewall, Leghorn 67 ds., with marble, &c., to master. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 22. Had moderate weather until the last 10 ds., in which have had strong N. W. gales and split sails. Oct. 23, off Cape Trafalgar, passed ship F. P. Chapman, bound in.

Bark Jessie, (Hamb.), Fick, Hamburg 38 ds., with mdse. and 360 passengers to E. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 15 deaths and 1 birth on the passage.

Bark John Mathews, (of Barbados), Creighton, Guantanamo 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.), Hammond, Barbados Nov. 5, with molasses to T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. Has had heavy weather since Nov. 23.

Brig Ludmilla, (Aust.), Vacerena, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit, to Galway & Casado.

Brig Leonie, (Fr.), Thebaud, Bordeaux 74 ds., with mdse. to master.

Brig Susan, (Br.), Quick, Patras 74 ds., with currants to G. F. Bulley. Oct. 26, in lat. [illegible], lost cutwater, sails, stove bulwarks, carried away foretopgallantmast, foretopmast and jibboom.

Brig Manilus, (of Nassau), Moulton, Vera Cruz 33 ds., with hides, &c., to F. Alexander & Sons.

Brig Maria, (Ital.), Saverera, Messina 48 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Georgetown, for Fall River.

Schr. Andromeda, (of Nassau), Ashby, New-Orleans Nov. 12, with guns, &c., to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. E. G. Sawyer, Keene, Jacksonville 5 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn., for Troy, with stone.

Schr. S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. T. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. M. Taylor, Dickerson, Boston.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. Fountain, Penny, Albany, for Fall River.

Schr. Lady Woodruff, Smith, Portland, Me., potatoes.

Schr. Rio, Young, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Verandah, Ponds, New-Haven.

Schr. Belle, Howes, Cedar Keys 8 ds., with yellow pine.

Sloop Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, R. I., with mdse. to Geo. N. Stranahan.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 28—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore; ship Nevada, Shields; bark H. D. Brookman, [illegible]; Mary Sagua; brigs Logan, Remedios; Chimborazo, Newburgh.

Also arr. brig Irene, from Jersey City.

Below—Bark Celeste Clark, from New-Orleans.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28—Arr. John Peirce, Havana. Cld. ship Ida Lily, for Liverpool; schr. Sea Gull, for Baracoa. Sld. steamer Andalusia, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28—Arr. steamship San Salvador and bark Carl George, New-York. Cld. bark Dirigo.

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg bark Jessie, from Hamburg, which arrived this morning, has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Spoken, &c.

Iris—Br. brig, bound north, exchanged signals with, Nov. 23, lat. 38, lon. 72.

Susan Hinks—ship, from New-Orleans for Boston, Nov. 26, off South Shoal.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, Nov. 7, brig Oak Point, for New-York, to sail next day, and brig Herald in 3 days.

At Barbados, Nov. 3, brigs Scotland and Eastern Star, repairing, and schr. C. A. Farnsworth, disch'g.

At Vera Cruz, Oct. 25, bark Zingarella, discharging.

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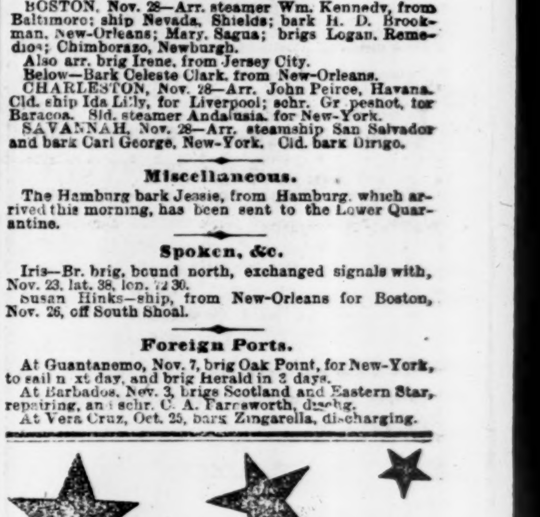
Now at No. 447 Broadway.

RUPTURE.



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intended expressly for COMPETITION WITH THE BEST CHAMPAGNE WINES IN EUROPE. The attention [illegible] this wine, [illegible] produced in the United States.
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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway, for the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, GREENwich and Murray sts., [illegible] fees, fish, [illegible] store in New-York. [illegible]

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 665, NOV. 28, 1866.
69, 45, 1, 75, 19, 50, 41, 16, 37, 33, 54, 52, 72.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 666, NOV. 28, 1866.
62, 26, 56, 58, 8, 37, 36, 58, 67, 23, 39, 77, 50, 17.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 565, NOV. 28, 1866.
1, 53, 35, 20, 13, 45, 18, 33, 57, 61, 31, 62.
SHELBY—CLASS NO. 566, NOV. 28, 1866.
3, 46, 68, 66, 9, 72, 30, 26, 55, 69, 59, 27.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.
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